

혼자서
배울수 있는

조선말



KONG IK HYON

LEARN KOREAN
ON YOUR OWN
3



PYONGYANG, KOREA

1995

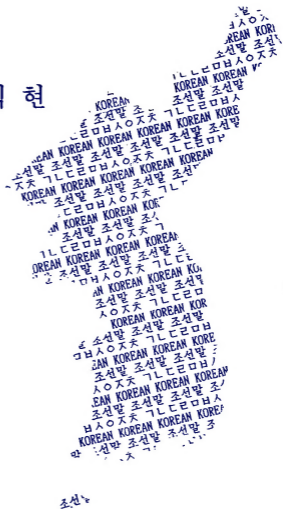
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공익현

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조선 · 평양

PREFACE

“LEARN KOREAN ON YOUR OWN” has been written for Koreans living in foreign countries and also for foreigners wishing to learn Korean.

In this book all Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters, both literal and free translations are given and grammatical explanations are presented in a schematic way. Therefore, all readers can read and understand Korean words, phrases and sentences in this book without any help from other people and learn Korean in an easy way.

“LEARN KOREAN ON YOUR OWN” has been written in 48 lessons and 4 parts.

Because this is the first time such a book has been produced, several mistakes may be found in it.

I hope that suggestions for revising this book will be sent to the following address:

Hungman Printing Trading Company, Vipa-Street,
Moranbong-District, Pyongyang, D.P.R. of Korea

March, 1995

The Author

Guide for the user

1. All Korean words, phrases and sentences are transcribed in English letters.

for example:

- 안녕하세요 ?
(annyo'nghasimnikka)
Hello!
Good morning.
Good evening.

- 고맙습니다.
(komapssu'mnida)
Thank you.

2. In transcript the separation is denoted by a dash (-).

for example:

- 저는 평양으로 갑니다.
(jo'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-u'ro kamnida)
I Pyongyang to go
I go to Pyongyang.

3. Both literal and free translations are given for all Korean sentences.

for example:

- 저는 영국사람입니다.
(jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)
I an Englishman am (literal translation)
I am an Englishman. (free translation)

4. Grammatical explanations are given as follows:

for example:

안녕히 가십시오*.
(annyo'ng-i kasipssio)
well go!
Good-bye.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 가십시오 (kasipssio) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada)

go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 십시오

(ka sipssio)

십시오 (sipssio) final imperative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

5. The asterisk in the example is related to that in the explanation.

for example:

나의* 어머니
(nau'i o'mo'ni)
my mother
my mother

explanation:

* 나 + 의

(na u'i)

나 (na) personal pronoun 'I'

의 (u'i) genitive ending

The mark(↑) denotes that a speaker speaks to a superior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



The mark(→) denotes that a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



The mark(↓) denotes that a speaker speaks to an inferior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



The mark(↑↑) denotes that a speaker speaks to a person addressed with respect and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form, too.

The mark(↑↓) denotes that a speaker speaks to a superior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the low form of courtesy.

The mark(↔) denotes that a speaker speaks to a person at the

same rank and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the middle form of courtesy, too.

The mark (↓↑) denotes that a speaker speaks to an inferior and expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

When answering, the person addressed expresses courtesy for the speaker by the most deferential form.

Grammatical Terms

Pronunciation 발음 (paru'm)

vowel 모음 (mou'm)

diphthong 겹모음 (kyo'mmou'm)

link-vowel 연결모음 (ryo'n-gyo'lmou'm)

consonant 자음 (jau'm)

- Parts of speech 품사 (phumsa)

noun 명사 (myo'ngsa)

pronoun 대명사 (taemyo'ngsa)

numeral 수사 (susa)

verb 동사 (tongsa)

adjective 형용사 (hyo'ng-yongsa)

pre-noun 관형사 (kwanhyo'ngsa)

adverb 부사 (pusa)

interjection 감탄사 (kamthansa)

Endings 토 (tho)

case ending 격토 (kyo'ktho)

plural ending 복수로 (pokssutho)

auxiliary ending 도움토 (toutho)

ending which is used as case ending 격토처럼 쓰이는 토
(kyo'kthochoro'm ssu'inu'n tho)

final ending 맺음토 (maeju'mtho)

connecting ending 이음토 (iu'mtho)

attributive ending 규정토 (kyujo'ngtho)

ending of adverbial modifier 꾸밈토 (kkumimtho)

ending of voice 삼토 (sangtho)

tense ending 시간토 (sigantho)

ending of respect 존경토 (jon-gyo'ngtho)

exchanging ending 바꿈토 (pakkumtho)

- Case 격 (kyo'k)

nominative 주격 (jukkyo'k)
accusative 대격 (taekkyo'k)
genitive 속격 (sokkyo'k)
dative 여격 (yo'kkyo'k)
locative 위격 (wikkyo'k)
instrumental 조격 (jokkyo'k)
coordinative case 구격 (kukkyo'k)
vocative 호격 (hokkyo'k)
absolute case 절대격 (jo'lttaekkyo'k)

Predicative form 서술형 (so'sulhyo'ng)

final form 맺음형 (maeju'mhyo'ng)
declarative form 알림형 (allimhyo'ng)
interrogative form 물음형 (muru'mhyo'ng)
suggestive form 추김형 (chugimhyo'ng)
imperative form 시킴형 (sikhimhyo'ng)

connecting form 이음형 (lu'mhyo'ng)

attributive form 규정형 (kyujo'ngghyo'ng)

form of adverbial modifier 꾸밈형 (kkumimhyo'ng)

- Forms of courtesy 말차림형 (malcharimhyo'ng)

most deferential form 높임형 (nophimhyo'ng)
middle form 갈음형 (kathu'mhyo'ng)
low form 낮춤형 (nachumhyo'ng)

Voice 삼 (sang)

active form 능동형 (nu'ngdonghyo'ng)
passive form 피동형 (phidonghyo'ng)
causative form 사역형 (sayo'khyo'ng)

Tenses 시칭 (siching)

absolute tense 절대시칭 (jo'lttaesiching)

relative tense 상대시칭 (sangdaesiching)

Parts of sentence 문장성분 (munjangso'ngbun)

predicate 술어 (suro')

subject 주어 (juo')

object 보어 (poo')

adverbial modifier 상황어 (sanghwang-o')

attribute 규정어 (kyujo'ng-o')

form of address 호칭어 (hoching-o')

parenthesis 삽이어 (sabio')

exclamatory word 감동어 (kamdong-o')

conjunctive 접속어 (jo'pssogo')

appended modifier 제시어 (jesio')

- Forms of sentence 문형 (munhyo'ng)

declarative sentence 알림문 (allimmun)

interrogative sentence 물음문 (muru'mmun)

suggestive sentence 추김문 (chugimmun)

imperative sentence 시킴문 (sikhimmun)

exclamatory sentence 느낌문 (nu'kkimmun)

simple sentence 단원문 (tanilmun)

compound sentence 병렬복합문 (pyo'ngryo'lbokhammun)

complex sentence 종속복합문 (jongsokbokhammun)

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Lesson 18:

Pairs of Endings

There are pairs of endings, which have the same grammatical meaning. Their usage differs according to the last sounds which the stems have.

for example:

- 나무가*¹ 높다.
(namuga noptta)
the tree high
The tree is high..

물이*² 맑다.
(muri maktta)
the water clear
The water is clear

explanation:

- *¹나무 + 가
(namu ga)
나무 (namu) noun tree
가 (ga) nominative ending
*²물 + 이
(mur i)
물 (mur) - noun water
이 (i) nominative ending

The endings 가 (ga) and 이 (i) form a pair of nominative endings.

The nominative ending 가 (ga) is attached to a word which ends in a vowel. In this example the nominative ending 가 (ga) is attached to the word 나무 (namu) which ends in the vowel ㅏ (u)

The nominative ending 이 (i) is attached to a word which ends in a consonant. In this example the nominative ending 이 (i) is attached to the word 물 (mul) which ends

in the consonant ㄹ (r)

- 노래와*¹ 춤
(noraewa chum)
song and dance
song and dance

춤과*² 노래
(chumgwa noraee)
dance and song
dance and song

explanation:

*¹노래 + 와

(noraee wa)

노래 (noraee) noun song

와 (wa) coordinative ending

*²춤 + 과

(chum gwa)

춤 (chum) noun dance

과 (gwa) coordinative ending

The endings 와 (wa) and 과 (gwa) form a pair of endings of the coordinative case.

The ending of the coordinative case 와 (wa) is attached to a word which ends in a vowel. In this example the ending of the coordinative case 와 (wa) is attached to the word 노래 (noraee) which ends in the vowel ㅐ (ae). The ending of the coordinative case 과 (gwa) is attached to a word which ends in a consonant. In this example the ending of the coordinative case 과 (gwa) is attached to the word 춤 (chum) which ends in the consonant ㅁ (m).

- 나는 가오*¹.
(nanu'n kao)
I go.
I go.

그는 갔소*².
(ku'nu'n katsso)

he went
He went.

explanation:

*¹가오 (kao) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 오

(ka o)

오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

*²갔소 (katsso) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 았 + 소

(ka at sso)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

갔소 (katsso) (after contracting 가 (ga) and 았 (at))

The final endings 오 (o) and 소 (so) form a pair of final endings.

The final ending 오 (o) is attached to a stem which ends in a vowel. In this example the final ending 오 (o) is attached to the stem 가 (ka) which ends in the vowel ㅏ (a)

The final ending 소 (so) is attached to a stem which ends in a consonant. In this example the final ending 소 (so) is attached to the stem 갔 (kat) which ends in the consonant ㅈ (t)

The Tenses

The tenses in Korean are expressed by the tense ending.

The tenses expressed by the tense endings are called the absolute tenses.

The absolute tenses are the present, past and future.

1. The present

The present expresses an action or situation which occurs at the time when the person is speaking.

The present is expressed by the zero tense ending, namely, without any tense ending.

for example:

- 열차는 달립니다*.
(ryo'ichanu'n tallimnida)
the train runs
The train runs.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 달립니다 (tallimnida) is derived from the verb 달리다 (tallida) run.

달리 + 다

(talli da)

달리 (talli) stem

다 (da) ending

달리 + ㅂ니다

(talli mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

달립니다 (tallimnida) (after contracting 리 (li) and ㅂ (p))

There is no tense ending in the final form 달립니다 (tallimnida) of the verb 달리다 (tallida)

- 열차는 달리오*.
(ryo'ichanu'n tallio)
the train runs

The train runs.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

* 달리오 (tallio) is derived from the verb 달리다 (tal-
lida) run.

달리 + 다

(talli da)

달리 (talli) stem

다 (da) ending

달리 + 오

(talli o)

오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the
middle form of courtesy

There is no tense ending in the final form 달리오 (tal-
lio) of the verb 달리다 (tallida)

- 열차는 달린다*.
(ryo'ichanu'n tallinda)
the train runs
The train runs.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 달린다 (tallinda) is derived from the verb 달리다 (talli-
da) run.

달리 + 다

(talli da)

달리 (talli) stem

다 (da) ending

달리 + ㄴ다

(talli nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in
the low form of courtesy

달린다 (tallinda) (after contracting 리 (li) and ㄴ (n))

There is no tense ending in the final form 달린다 (tallin-
da) of the verb 달리다 (tallida)

2. The past

The past expresses an action or situation which occurred before the time when the person is speaking.

The past is expressed by past tense **았** (at) / **엇** (o't) / **였** (yo't)

았 (at) is attached to the stem of a word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the vowel **ㅏ** (a) **ㅑ** (ya) or **ㅓ** (o) in its last syllable.

엇 (o't) is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word has the vowel **ㅓ** (o') **ㅕ** (yo') **ㅜ** (u) **ㅡ** (u') or **ㅣ** (i) in its last syllable.

였 (yo't) is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the past when the stem of the word ends in the vowel **ㅣ** (i), **ㅐ** (ae), **ㅔ** (e) **ㅚ** (oe) **ㅟ** (wi) **ㅟ** (u'i) or the syllable **하** (ha) in its last syllable.

았 (at) / **엇** (o't) / **였** (yo't) come before the ending of the word which is to express the past.

for example:

- 저는 **조선**으로*¹ **갔**습니다*².
(jo'nu'n jo'so'nu'ro katssu'mnida)
I Korea to went
I went to Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*¹조선 + 으로

(joso'n u'ro)

조선 (joso'n) noun Korea

으로 (u'ro) instrumental ending

*²갔습니다 (katssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 가다 (k

ada) go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 았 습니다

(ka at ssu'mnida)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

갔습니다 (katssu'mnida) (after contracting 가 (ka) and 았 (at))

The ending of the past tense 았 (at) is attached to the stem 가 (ka) of the verb 가다 (kada) which has the vowel ㅏ (a) in its last syllable.

○ 나는 조선으로 갔소*.

(nanu'n joso'nu'ro katsso)

I Korea to went

I went to Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

* 갔소 (katsso) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 았 + 소

(ka at sso)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

갔소 (katsso) (after contracting 가 (ka) and 았 (at))

The ending of the past tense 았 (at) is attached to the stem 가 (ka) of the verb 가다 (kada) which has the vowel ㅏ (a) in its last syllable.

- 나는 조선으로 갔다*.
 (nanu'n joso'nu'ro katta)
 I Korea to went
 I went to Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 갔다 (katta) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
 (ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 았 + 다

(ka at da)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy

갔다 (katta) (after contracting 가 (ka) and 았 (at))

The ending of the past tense 았 (at) is attached to the stem 가 (ka) of the verb 가다 (kada) which has the vowel ㅏ (a) in its last syllable.

3. The future

The future expresses the action or situation which will occur after the person speaks.

The future is expressed by the ending of the future tense 겠 (get)

겠 (get) is attached to the stem of the word which is to express the future.

for example:

- 우리는 래일 영국으로*1 떠나겠습니다*2.
 (urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetssu'mnida)
 we tomorrow England for leave shall
 We shall leave for England tomorrow.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior

*¹영국 + 으로

{yo'ng-gug u'ro}

영국 {yo'ng-gug} noun England

으로 {u'ro} instrumental ending

*²떠나겠습니다 {tto'nagetssu'mnida} is derived from the verb 떠나다 {tto'nada} leave.

떠나 + 다

{tto'na da}

떠나 {tto'na} stem

다 {da} ending

떠나 + 겠 + 습니다

{tto'na get ssu'mnida}

겠 {get} ending of the future tense

습니다 {ssu'mnida} final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

The ending of the future tense 겠 {get} is attached to the stem 떠나 {tto'na} of the verb 떠나다 {tto'nada}

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠소.
{urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetssu}
we tomorrow England for leave shall
We shall leave for England tomorrow.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

* 떠나겠소 {tto'nagetssu} is derived from the verb 떠나다 {tto'nada} leave.

떠나 + 다

{tto'na da}

떠나 {tto'na} stem

다 {da} ending

떠나 + 겠 + 소

{tto'na get sso}

겠 {get} ending of the future tense

소 {sso} final declarative ending of the verb in the

middle form of courtesy

The ending of the future tense 겠 (get) is attached to the stem 떠나 (tto'na) of the verb 떠나다 (tto'nada)

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠다*.
(urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetta)
we tomorrow England for leave shall
We shall leave for England tomorrow.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 떠나겠다 (tto'nagetta) is derived from the verb 떠나다 (tto'nada) leave.

떠나 + 다

(tto'na da)

떠나 (tto'na) stem

다 (da) ending

떠나 + 겠 + 다

(tto'na get tta)

겠 (get) ending of the future tense

다 (tta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

The ending of the future tense 겠 (get) is attached to the stem 떠나 (tto'na) of the verb 떠나다 (tto'nada)

Table of the Tense Endings

tense name	present	past	future
ending of the tense	zero ending	았 (at) 었 (o't) 였 (yo't)	겠 (get)

The Attributive Form of the Verb

The attributive form of the verb is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verb to the stem of the verb.

1. The attributive ending of the verb which expresses the present tense of the verb

는 (nu'n)

This attributive ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs simultaneously with another action or at the time when the person is speaking.

for example:

싸우는* 인민
(ssaunu'n inmin)
fighting people
fighting people

explanation:

* 싸우는 (ssaunu'n) is derived from the verb 싸우다 (ssau da) fight.

싸우 + 다
(ssau da)
싸우 (ssau) stem
다 (da) ending

싸우 + 는
(ssau nu'n)

는 (uu'n) attributive ending of the verb in its present tense

In this example the attributive ending 는 (nu'n) expresses the fact that the action occurs at the time when the person is speaking.

2. The attributive ending of the verb which expresses the past tense of the verb

ㄴ (n)

This attributive ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs before another action or before the time when the person is speaking.

for example:

- 이 책은 제가 어제 본*¹ 책입니다*².
(i chaegu'n jega o'je pon chaegimnida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- *¹본 (pon) is derived from the verb 보다 (poda) read.

보 + 다

[po da]

보 [po] stem

다 [da] -ending

보 + ㄴ

[po n]

ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the verb in its past tense

본 (pon) (after contracting 보 [po] and ㄴ (n))

In this example the attributive ending ㄴ (n) expresses the fact that the action occurs before the time when the person is speaking.

- *²책입니다 (chaegimnida) is derived from the noun 책 (chek) book.

책입니다 (chaegimnida)

책 + 이 + ㅂ니다

[chaeg i mnida]

책 [chaeg] noun book

이 [i] - exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form
 책입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p))
 (chaegimnida)

- 이 책은 내가 어제 읽은*¹ 책이요*².
 (i chaegu'n naega o'je ilgu'n chaegiyo)
 this book I yesterday read book is
 This is the book which I read yesterday.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

- *¹읽은 (ilgu'n) is derived from the verb 읽다 (iktta) read.

읽 다
 (ik tta)
 읽 (ik) stem
 다 (tta) ending

읽 + 으 + ㄴ
 (ilg u' n)

으 (u') link-vowel (refer to the lesson 19)
 읽은 (ilgu'n) (after contracting 으 (u') and ㄴ (n))
 In this example the attributive ending ㄴ (n) expresses the fact that the action occurs before the time when the speaker is speaking.

- *²책이요 (chaegiyo) is derived from the noun 책 (chaek) book.

책 + 이 + 요
 (chaeg i yo)
 책 (chaek) noun book
 이 (i) exchanging ending
 요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

3. The attributive ending of the verb which expresses the past continuous tense of the verb

던 (do'n)

This attributive ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs before another action or before the time when the person is speaking and continues for a definite time.

for example:

이 책은 내가 읽던*¹ 책이다*².
(i chaegu'n naega iktto'n chaegida)
this book I having been read book is
This is the book which I was reading.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*¹읽던 (iktto'n) is derived from the verb 읽다 (iktta) read.

읽 + 다

(ik tta)

읽 (ik) stem

다 (da) ending

읽 + 던

(ik tto'n)

던 (tto'n) attributive ending of the verb in its past continuous tense

In this example the attributive ending 던 (tto'n) expresses the fact that the action occurs before the time when the speaker is speaking and continues for a definite time.

*²책이다 (chaegida) is derived from the noun 책 (chaek) book.

책 + 이 + 다

(chaeg i da)

책 (chaeg) noun book

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

4. The attributive ending of the verb which expresses the future tense of the verb

ㄹ (l)

This attributive ending is an attributive ending which expresses the fact that an action occurs after another action or after the time when the person is speaking.

for example:

- 이 책은 제가 볼* 책입니다.
 (i chaegu'n jega pol chaegimnida)
 this book I to read book is
 This is the book which I shall read.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 볼 (pol) is derived from the verb 보다 (poda) see.

보 + 다

(po da)

보 (po) stem

다 (da) ending

보 + ㄹ

(po l)

ㄹ (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

볼 (pol) (after contracting 보 (po) and ㄹ (l))

In this example the attributive ending ㄹ (l) expresses the fact that the action occurs after the time when the speaker is speaking.

- 이 책은 내가 읽을* 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega ilgu'l chaegida)
 this book I to read book is
 This is the book which I shall read.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 읽을 (ilgu'l) is derived from the verb 읽다 (iktta) read.

읽 + 다

(ik tta)
 읽 (ik) stem
 다 (tta) ending
 읽 으 르
 (ilg u' l)
 으 (u') link-vowel

읽을 (ilgu'l) (after contracting 으 (u') and 르 (l))
 In this example the attributive ending 르 (l) expresses
 the fact that the action occurs after the time when the
 speaker is speaking.

Table of the Attributive Endings of the Verb

attributive ending of the verb	tense
ㄴ (nu'n)	present
ㄹ (n)	past
ㄹ (do'n)	past continuous
ㄹ (l)	future

The Auxiliary Endings

The auxiliary endings are attached to various kinds of words.
 These endings are used to express relations among objects and
 phenomena as well as actions and states.

There are following auxiliary endings:

도 (do) also

만 (man) alone

부러 (butho') from

까지 (kkaji) till

는 (nu'n) (L (n)) / 은 (u'n)

야 (ya) / 이야 (iya)

나 (na) / 이나 (ina)

커녕 (ko'nyo'ng)

There is a difference between the auxiliary endings and the case endings.

As mentioned the auxiliary endings express relations among objects and phenomena as well as actions and states.

But the case endings express the connective relations between words.

for example:

- 나는* 간다.
(nanu'n. kanda)
| go
| go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

- * 나 + 는
(na nu'n)

나 (na) - personal pronoun I

는 (nu'n) auxiliary ending of indication

In this example the auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is attached ends in a vowel.

- 난* 간다.
 (nan kanda)
 I go
 I go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

* 난

(nan)

나 + ㄴ

(na n)

나 (na) personal pronoun I

ㄴ (n) auxiliary ending of indication

난 (nan) (after contracting 나 (na) and ㄴ (n))

In this example the auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) is attached ends in a vowel.

- 하늘은* 푸르다.
 (hanu'ru'n phuru'da)
 the sky blue
 The sky is blue.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 하늘 + 은

(hanu'r u'n)

하늘 (hanu'r) noun sky

은 (u'n) auxiliary ending of indication

In this example the auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) expresses that nothing other than the sky is blue.

The auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) is attached ends in a consonant.

for example:

내가* 간다.
(naega kanda)
I go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 내 + 가

(nae ga)

내 (nae) personal pronoun I

가 (ga) - nominative ending

in this example the nominative ending 가 (ga) expresses the connective relation between the word 내 (nae) and the word 간다 (kanda)

- 하늘이* 푸르다.
(hanu'ri phuru'da)
the sky blue
The sky is blue.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 하늘 이

(hanu'r i)

하늘 (hanu'r) noun sky

이 (i) nominative ending

In this example the nominative ending 이 (i) expresses the connective relation between the word 하늘 (hanu'r) and the word 푸르다 (phuru'da)

Word Order

The ending of the tense comes directly before the final ending.

for example:

- 저는 조선으로 갔습니다*.
 (jo'nu'n joso'nu'ro katssu'mnida)
 I Korea to went
 I went to Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 갔습니다 (katssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.
 가 + 다
 (ka da)
 가 (ka) stem
 다 (da) ending
 가 + 았 + 습니다
 (ka at ssu'mnida)
 았 (at) ending of the past tense
 습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form
 갔습니다 (katssu'mnida) (after contracting 가 (ka) and 았 (at))
 In this example the ending of the past tense 았 (at) comes directly before the final ending 습니다 (ssu'mnida)

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠소*.
 (urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetsso)
 we tomorrow England for leave shall
 We shall leave for England tomorrow.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

- * 떠나겠소 (tto'nagetsso) is derived from the verb 떠나다 (tto'nada) leave.
 떠나 + 다
 (tto'na da)
 떠나 (tto'na) - stem
 다 (da) ending

떠나 겠 + 소

(tto'na get sso)

겠 (get) ending of the future tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

In this example the ending of the future tense 겠 (get) comes directly before the final ending 소 (sso)

The attributive form of the verb comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

싸우는* 인민

[ssaunu'n inmin]

fighting people

fighting people

explanation:

* 싸우는 (ssaunu'n) is derived from the verb 싸우다 (ssau da) fighting.

싸우 + 다

[ssau da]

싸우 (ssau) stem

다 (da) ending

싸우 + 는

[ssau nu'n]

는 (nu'n) attributive ending of the verb in its present tense

The attributive form 싸우는 (ssaunu'n) lies before the word 인민 (inmin) it refers to.

Text

1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 열차는 달립니다.
(ryo'lchanu'n tallimnida)
the train runs
The train runs.

- 저는 조선으로 갔습니다.
(jo'nu'n joso'nu'ro katssu'mnida)
I Korea to went
I went to Korea.

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠습니다.
(urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ri tto'nagetssu'mnida)
we tomorrow England for leave shall
We shall leave for England tomorrow.

- 이 책은 제가 어제 본 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n jega o'je pon chaegimnida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 제가 어제 읽은 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n jega o'je ilgu'n chaegimnida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 제가 읽던 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n jega iktto'n chaegimnida)
this book I having been read book is
This is the book which I was reading.

- 이 책은 제가 볼 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n jega pol chaegimnida)
this book I to read book is

This is the book which I shall read.

- 이 책은 제가 읽을 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n jega ilgu'l chaegimnida)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 열차는 달리오.
(ryo'lchanu'n tallio)
the train runs
The train runs.
- 나는 조선으로 갔소.
(nanu'n joso'nu'ro katsso)
I Korea to went
I went to Korea.
- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠소.
(urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetssso)
we tomorrow England for leave shall
We shall leave for England tomorrow.
- 이 책은 내가 어제 본 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega o'je pon chaegiyo)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.
- 이 책은 내가 어제 읽은 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega o'je ilgu'n chaegiyo)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 내가 읽던 책이요.
 (i chaegu'n naega iktto'n chaegiyo)
 this book I having been read book is
 This is the book which I was reading.

- 이 책은 내가 볼 책이요.
 (i chaegu'n naega pol chaegiyo)
 this book I to read book is
 This is the book which I shall read.

- 이 책은 내가 읽을 책이요.
 (i chaegu'n naega ilgu'l chaegiyo)
 this book I to read book is
 This is the book which I shall read.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy by the low form of courtesy.



- 열차는 달린다.
 (ryo'lchanu'n tallinda)
 the train runs
 The train runs.

- 나는 조선으로 갔다.
 (nanu'n joso'nu'ro katta)
 I Korea to went
 I went to Korea.

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠다.
 (urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetta)
 we tomorrow England for leave shall
 We shall leave for England tomorrow.

- 싸우는 인민

(ssaunu'n inmin)
fighting people
fighting peolpe

- 이 책은 내가 어제 본 책이다.
(i chaegu'n naega o'je pon chaegida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.
- 이 책은 내가 어제 읽은 책이다.
(i chaegu'n naega o'je ilgu'n chaegida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.
- 이 책은 내가 읽던 책이다.
(i chaegu'n naega iktto'n chaegida)
this book I having been read book is
This is the book which I was reading.
- 이 책은 내가 볼 책이다.
(i chaegu'n naega pol chaegida)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.
- 이 책은 내가 읽을 책이다.
(i chaegu'n naega ilgu'l chaegida)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

2

- 나무가 높다.
(namuga noptta)
the tree high
The tree is high.

물이 맑다.

(muri maktta)
the water clear
The water is clear.

- 노래와 춤
(noraewa chum)
song and dance
song and dance

춤과 노래
(chungwa noraee)
dance and song
dance and song

- 나는 가오.
(nanum kao)
I go
I go.

그는 갔소.
(ku'nu'n katsso)
he went
He went.

- 나는 간다.
(nanu'n kanda)
I go
I go.

난 간다.
(nan kanda)
I go
I go.

내가 간다.
(naega kanda)
I go
I go.

I go.

- 하늘은 푸르다.
(hanu'ru'n phu'ru'da)
the sky blue
The sky is blue.

하늘이 푸르다.
(hanu'ri phuru'da)
the sky blue
The sky is blue.

Lesson 19:

The Link-Vowel

When an ending which begins with a consonant is attached to a word or stem which ends in a consonant, the syllable **이** (i) or **으** (u') is inserted between them in some cases.

This syllable **이** (i) or **으** (u') is called the link-vowel.

1. The syllable **이** (i)

for example:

- 책**이**나마 though the book
(chaeginama)

explanation:

책 + 이 + नाम
(chaeg i nama)

책 (chaeg) - noun book

이 (i) link-vowel

나마 (nama) auxiliary ending

The link-vowel 이 (i) is inserted between the noun 책 (chaeg) which ends in the consonant ㄱ (g) and the auxiliary ending नाम (nama) which begins with the consonant ㄴ (n)

- 그들**이**나마 though they
(ku'du'rinama)

explanation:

그들 + 이 + नाम
(ku'du'r i nama)

그들 (ku'du'r) demonstrative pronoun 그 (ku') (that)
with the plural ending 들 (du'l) they

이 (i) link-vowel

나마 (nama) - auxiliary ending

The link-vowel 이 (i) is inserted between 그들 (ku'du'r)

(the demonstrative pronoun 그 [ku'] with the plural ending 들 [du'r] which ends in the consonant ㄹ [r])and the auxiliary ending 나마 [nama] which begins with the consonant ㄴ [n]

- 돌이나마 though two
(turinama)

explanation:

돌 + 이 + 나마
(tur i nama)

돌 [du'r] - numeral two

이 [i] link-vowel

나마 [nama] auxiliary ending

The link-vowel 이 [i] is inserted between the numeral 돌 [dur] which ends in the consonant ㄹ [r] and the auxiliary ending 나마 [nama] which begins with the consonant ㄴ [n]

- 이것은 책이다*.
(igo'su'n chaegida)
it a book is
It is a book.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 책이다 [chaegida] is derived from the noun 책 [chaek] book.

책 + 이 + 다
(chaeg i da)

책 [chaek] - noun book

이 [i] - exchanging ending (link-vowel)

다 [da] final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy.

The link-vowel 이 [i] is inserted between the noun 책 [chaek] which ends in the consonant ㄱ [g] and the final ending 다 [da] which begins with the consonant ㄷ [d]

The syllable 이 [i] which is inserted between the stem 책 (chaeg) and the final ending 다 [da] is the exchanging ending.

2. The syllable 으 [u']

for example:

- 책으로 with the book
(chaegu'ro)

explanation:

책 + 으 + 로
(chaeg u' ro)

책 (chaeg) - noun book

으 (u') link-vowel

로 (ro) instrumental ending

The link-vowel 으 (u') is inserted between the noun 책 (chaeg) which ends in the consonant ㄱ (g) and the instrumental ending 로 (ro) which begins with the consonant ㄹ (r)

- 이것으로 with this
(igo'su'ro)

explanation:

이것 + 으 + 로
(igo's u' ro)

이것 (igo's) -incomplete noun 것 (go's) with the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] this

으 (u') link-vowel

로 (ro) instrumental ending

The link-vowel 으 (u') is inserted between the 이것 (igo's) (the incomplete noun 것 (go's) with the demonstrative pronoun 이 [i] which ends in the consonant ㅅ (s)) and the instrumental ending 로 (ro) which begins with the consonant ㄹ (r)

- 셋으로 with three
(sesu'ro)

explanation:

셋 + 으 + 로
(ses u' ro)

셋 (ses) noun three

으 (u') link-vowel

로 (ro) instrumental ending

The link-vowel 으 (u') is inserted between the numeral 셋 (set) which ends in the consonant ㅅ [s] and the instrumental ending 로 (ro) which begins with the consonant ㄹ [r]

- 읽으며 read and
(ilgu'myo')

explanation:

읽으며 (ilgu'myo') is derived from the verb 읽다 (iktta) read.

읽 + 다
(ik tta)

읽 (ik) stem

다 (tta) ending

읽 + 으 + 며
(ilg u' myo')

으 (u') link-vowel

며 (myo') copulative connecting ending (refer to the lesson 24)

The link-vowel 으 (u') is inserted between the stem 읽 (ik) of the verb 읽다 (iktta) which ends in the consonant ㄱ [k] and the copulative connecting ending 며 (myo') which begins with the consonant ㅁ [m]

- 맑으며 clear and
(malgu'myo')

explanation:

맑으며 (malgu'myo') is derived from the adjective 맑다 (maktta) clear.

맑 + 다

(mak tta)

맑 (mak) stem

다 (tta) - ending

맑 + 으 + 며

(malg u' myo')

으 (u') link-vowel

며 (myo') - copulative connecting ending

The link-vowel 으 (u') is inserted between the stem 맑 (mak) of the adjective 맑다 (maktta) which ends in the consonant ㄱ [k] and the copulative connecting ending 며 (myo') which begins with the consonant ㅁ [m]

The Tenses

The tenses are also expressed by attributive endings. These tenses are called the relative tenses.

for example:

- 그는 열린*¹ 문을 닫았다*².
(ku'nu'n yo'llin munu'l tadatta)
he the opened door shut
He shut the opened door.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*¹열린 (yo'llin) is derived from the verb 열리다 (yo'lli da) open.

열리 + 다

(yo'lli da)

열리 (yo'lli) stem

다 (da) ending

열리 + ㄴ

(yo'lli n)

ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the verb in its past tense

열린 (yo'llin) (after contracting 리 (li) and ㄴ (n))
*²닫았다 (tadatta) is derived from the verb 닫다 (tatta) shut.

닫 + 다

{tat ta}

닫 {tat} stem

다 {ta} ending

닫 + 았 + 다

{tad at ta}

았 {at} -ending of the past tense

다 {ta} -final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy.

- 그는 다음달에^{*1} 수행할^{*2} 계획을
(ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l
he next month in to carry out plan

세웠습니다^{*3}

sewo'tssu'mnida)

worked out

He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior

*¹다음 + 달 + 에

{tau'm dar e}

다음 {tau'm} noun next

달 {dar} - noun month

에 {e} dative ending

*²수행할 (suhaenghal) is derived from the verb 수행하다 (suhaenghada) carry out.

수행하 + 다

{suhaengha da}

수행하 {suhaengha} stem

다 {da} ending

수행하 + ㄹ
[suhaengha ɾ]

ㄹ [ɾ] -attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

수행할 [suhaenghal] (after contracting 하.[ha] and ㄹ [ɾ])

*³세웠습니다 [sewo'tssu'mnida] is derived from the verb 세우다 [seuda] work out.

세우 + 다
[seu da]

세우 [seu] - stem

다 [da] - ending

세우 + 었 + 습니다
[seu o't ssu'mnida]

었 [o't] ending of the past tense

습니다 [ssu'mnida] final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

세웠습니다 [sewo'tssu'mnida] (after contracting 우 [u] and 었 [o't])

Respect and Courtesy

Respect is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the doer.

Respect is expressed by the ending of respect 시 [si]

The ending of respect 시 [si] is attached to the predicative word.

for example:

- 선생님이 가십니다*
[so'nsaengnimi kasimnida]
the teacher goes
The teacher goes.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 가십니다 [kasimnida] is derived from the verb 가다 [ka

da) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem
다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니다
(ka si mnida)

시 (si) ending of respect
ㅂ니다 (mnida) -final declarative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form.

가십니다 (kasimnida) (after contracting 시 (si) and ㅂ
(p))

선생님 (so'nsaengnim) is the owner of the action.
The speaker expresses respect to 선생님 (so'nsaengnim)
by the ending of respect 시 (si)

- 선생님이 가시오*.
(so'nsaengnimi kasio)
the teacher goes
The teacher goes.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

- * 가시오 (kasio) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem
다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + 오
(ka si o)

시 (si) ending of respect
오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the
middle form of courtesy

선생님 (so'nsaengnim) is the owner of the action.
The speaker expresses respect to 선생님 (so'nsaengnim)
by the ending of respect 시 (si)

- 선생님이 가신다*
 (so'nsaengnimi kasinda)
 the teacher goes
 The teacher goes.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 가신다 (kasinda) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
 (ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다

(ka si nda)

시 (si) ending of respect

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

가신다 (kasinda) (after contracting 시 (si) and ㄴ (n))

선생님 (so'nsaengnim) is the owner of the action.

The speaker expresses respect to 선생님 (so'nsaengnim) by the ending of respect 시 (si)

Courtesy is a grammatical category in which the speaker expresses politeness for the person addressed.

Courtesy is expressed in three forms, namely, the most deferential, middle and low forms.

for example:

- 아버지가 가십니다*.
 (abo'jiga kasimnida)
 the father goes
 The father goes.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior

- * 가십니다 (kasimnida) is derived from the verb 가다 (ka da) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem
다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + 뵈니다
(ka si mnida)

시 (si) ending of respect
뵈니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

가십니다 (kasimnida) (after contracting 시 (si) and 뵈 (p))

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

In this example the speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form of the final declarative ending of the verb 뵈니다 (mnida)

- 아버지가 가시오*.
(abo'jiga kasio)
the father goes
The father goes.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

- * 가시오 (kasio) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) - stem
다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + 오
(ka si o)

시 (si) - ending of respect
오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the
middle form of courtesy

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle

form of courtesy.

In this example the speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy of the final declarative ending of the verb 오 {o}

- 아버지가 가신다*.
(abo'jiga kasinda)
the father goes
The father goes.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 가신다 (kasinda) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada)
go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem
다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다
(ka si nda)

시 (si) ending of respect

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in
the low form of courtesy

가신다 (kasinda) (after contracting 가 (ka) and ㄴ (n))
When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses
courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of
courtesy.

In this example the speaker expresses courtesy for the
person addressed by the low form of courtesy of the
final declarative ending of the verb ㄴ다 (nda)

There are two cases in the relation between respect and
courtesy.

In the first case the person addressed is immediately the
doer of an action, etc.

In the second case the person addressed is not the doer of an
action, etc.

1. When the person addressed is immediately the doer of an action, etc.

for example:

아버지는 언제 평양에 가십니까*?
[abo'jinu'n o'nje pyo'ng-yang-e kasimnikka]
the father when Pyongyang to go?
When do you, father, go to Pyongyang?

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 가십니까 (kasimnikka) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
[ka da]

가 [ka] stem
다 [da] ending

가 + 시 + 니까
[ka si mnikka]

시 [si] ending of respect

니까 [mnikka] - final interrogative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

가십니까 (kasimnikka) (after contracting 시 [si] and 니 [p])

The speaker expresses respect for 아버지 [abo'ji] the doer of an action, by the ending of respect 시 [si]

The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed, 아버지 [abo'ji], by the most deferential form of the final interrogative ending of the verb 니까 [mnikka]

In Korean we do not use the personal pronoun such as you when we speak to a respected person. Instead, we use the denomination of his position in the family or society, such as father, mother and Mr.

2. When the person addressed is not the doer of an action, etc.

1) The speaker expresses respect for the doer of an action, etc.:

for example:

아버지가 평양에 가신다*.
(abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasinda)
the father Pyongyang to go
The father goes to Pyongyang.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 가신다 (kasinda) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + ㅂ니다
(ka si nda)

시 (si) ending of respect

ㅂ니다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in
the low form of courtesy

가신다 (kasinda) (after contracting 시 (si) and ㅂ (n))

In this case the speaker speaks to an inferior. For example,
a mother speaks to her child.

2) The speaker expresses courtesy for the person addressed:

for example:

그 애가 평양에 갑니다*.
(ku' aega pyo'ng-yang-e kannida)
that child Pyongyang to go
That child goes to Pyongyang.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 갑니다 (kannida) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) - stem
 다 (da) ending

가 + ㅁ니다
 [ka mnida]

ㅁ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form.

갑니다 (kamnida) (after contracting 가 [ka] and ㅁ [p])

In this case the speaker speaks to a superior. For example, a son speaks to his father

There are several words which have the meaning of respect. Such word should be used correctly.

for example:

word	word which has the meaning of respect
먹다 eat (moktta)	잡수시다 eat (japssusida)
자다 sleep (jada)	주무시다 sleep (jumusida)
있다 there is, be (itta)	계시다 there is, be (kyesida)
말하다 say (malhada)	말씀하시다 say (malssu'mhasida)
주다 give (juda)	드리다 give 올리다 give (tu'rida) (ollida)

for example:

- 아버지가 주무신다*
 (abo'jiga jumusinda)
 the father sleeps

The father sleeps.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

- * 주무신다 (ju'musinda) is derived from the verb 주무시다 (jumusida) sleep.

주무시 + 다

{jumusi da}

주무시 {jumusi} stem

다 {da} ending

주무시 + ㄴ다

{jumusi nda}

ㄴ다 {nda} final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

주무신다 {jumusinda} (after contracting 시 {si} and ㄴ {n})

In this example the speaker expresses respect for 아버지 {abo'ji} the doer of an action, by 주무신다 {jumusinda}

- 아이가 잔다*
{aiga janda}

the child sleeps

The child sleeps.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 잔다 (janda) is derived from the verb 자다 (jada) sleep.

자 + 다

{ja da}

자 {ja} stem

다 {da} ending

자 + ㄴ다

{ja nda}

ㄴ다 {nda} final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

잔다 (janda) (after contracting 자 (ja) and ㄴ (n))

In this example the doer of the action is the child.

Therefore, the speaker does not express respect for the doer of the action.

The word 잔다 (janda) which has no meaning of respect is used here.

Table of the Ending of Respect

ending of respect	시 (si)
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The Attributive Form of the Adjective

The attributive form of the adjective is used as an attribute. The attributive form of the adjective is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the adjective to the stem of the adjective:

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the adjective

ㄴ (n)

for example:

- 우리는 행복^{*1}한 인민입니다^{*2}.
(urinu'n haengbokhan inminimnida)
we happy people are
We are happy people.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*¹행복한 (haengbokhan) is derived from the adjective 행복하다 (haengbokhada) happy.

행복하 + 다
(haengbokha da)

행복하 (haengbokha) stem

다 (da) ending
 행복하 + ㄴ
 (haengbokha n)
 ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the adjective in its
 present tense
 행복한 (haengbokhan) (after contracting 하 (ha) and
 ㄴ (n))
 *²인민입니다 (inminimnida) is derived from the noun 인민
 (inmin) people.
 인민입니다
 (inminimnida)
 인민 + 이 + ㅂ니다
 (inmin i mnida)
 인민 (inmin) noun people
 이 (i) exchanging ending
 ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the
 adjective in the most deferential form
 인민입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p))
 (inminimnida)

- 이것은 붉은^{*1} 꽃입니다^{*2}.
 (igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochimnida)
 this red flower is
 This is a red flower.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- *¹붉은 (pulg'u'n) is derived from the adjective 붉다 (puk
 tta) red.
 붉 + 다
 (puk tta)
 붉 (puk) stem
 다 (tta) - ending
 붉 + 으 + ㄴ
 (pulg u' n)
 으 (u') link-vowel
 ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the adjective in its

present tense

붉은 (pulgu'n) (after contracting 으 (u') and ㄴ (n))
*²꽃입니다 (kkochimnida) is derived from the noun 꽃
(kkot) flower.

꽃입니다

(kkochimnida)

꽃 + 이 + ㅂ니다

(kkoch i mnida)

꽃 (kkoch) noun flower

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) -final declarative ending of the verbal
form of the noun in the most deferential form

꽃입니다 (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p))

(kkochimnida)

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the adjective

던 (do'n)

for example:

어둡던* 하늘이 개인다.

(o'duptto'n hanu'ri kaeinda)

having been dark sky brightens

The sky which was dark brightens up.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 어둡던 (o'duptto'n) is derived from the adjective 어둡다
(o'duptta) dark.

어둡 + 다

(o'dup tta)

어둡 (o'dup) stem

다 (tta) ending

어둡 + 던

(odup tto'n)

던 (tto'n) attributive ending of the adjective in its
past continuous tense.

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the adjective

ㄹ (l)

for example:

이것은 ㄹ 나무이다.
 (igo'su'n khu'l namulda)
 this to grow big tree is
 This is a tree that will grow big.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

* ㄹ (khu'l) is derived from the adjective 크다 (khu'da) big.

크 + 다
 (ku' da)
 크 (khu') - stem
 다 (da) - ending

크 + ㄹ
 (khu' l)

ㄹ (l) - attributive ending of the adjective in its future tense

ㄹ (khu'l) (after contracting 크 (khu') and ㄹ (l))

Table of the Attributive Endings of the Adjective

attributive ending of the adjective	tense
ㄴ (n)	present
ㄹ (do'n)	past continuous
ㄹ (l)	future

The Auxiliary Endings

The auxiliary endings are divided as follows according to the content of the relations which the auxiliary endings express:

1. The auxiliary ending which expresses inclusion

도 (do) also

for example:

저도* 갑니다.
(jo'do kamnida)
I also go
I go, too.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 저 + 도
(jo' do)

저 (jo') - personal pronoun I

도 (do) - auxiliary ending which expresses inclusion

In this example the auxiliary ending 도 (do) expresses the idea that the others including I go.

2. The auxiliary ending which expresses restriction

만 (man) alone

for example:

나만* 가오.
(naman kao)
I also go
I go alone.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

* 나 + 만
(na man)

나 (na) personal pronoun I

만 (man) - auxiliary ending alone

In this example the auxiliary ending 만 (man) expresses that I and no one else go alone.

3. The auxiliary endings which express limitation

부터 (butho') from

까지 (kkaji) till

for example:

○ 1926년부터

(cho'n-gubaek-isimryungnyo'n-butho')

1926 year from

from the year 1926

explanation:

1926년 + 부터

(cho'n-gubaek-isimryungnyo'n butho')

1926년 (cho'n-gubaek-isimryungnyo'n) - numeral and noun

1926 year

부터 (butho') - auxiliary ending of limitation from

○ 1995년까지

(cho'n-gubaek-gusibonyo'n-kkaji)

1995 year till

till the year 1995

explanation:

1995년 + 까지

(cho'n-gubaek-gusibonyo'n kkaji)

1995년 (cho'n-gubaek-gusibonyo'n) numeral and noun

1995 year

까지 (kkaji) auxiliary ending till

4. The auxiliary endings which express indication

는 (nu'n) (나 (na)) / 은 (u'n)

for example:

- 나는* 간다.
(nanu'n kanda)
I go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 나 + 는
(na nu'n)

나 (na) personal pronoun I

는 (nu'n) auxiliary ending of Indication

In this example the auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is attached ends in a vowel.

In this example the auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is attached to the personal pronoun 나 (na) which ends in the vowel ㅏ (a)

- 난* 가오.
(nan kao)
I go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

- * 난
(nan)
나 + ㄴ
(na n)

나 (na) personal pronoun I

ㄴ (n) auxiliary ending of indication

난 (nan) (after contracting 나 (na) and ㄴ (n))

In this example the auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) expresses that no one other than I go.

The auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) is attached ends in a vowel.

In this example the auxiliary ending ㄴ (n) is attached to the personal pronoun 나 (na) which ends in the vowel ㅏ (a)

- 당신은* 갑니다.
(tangsinu'n kamnida)
you go
You go.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior

* 당신 + 은
(tangsin u'n)

당신 (tangsin) noun you

은 (u'n) auxiliary ending of indication

In this example the auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) expresses that no one other than you go.

The auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) is attached ends in a consonant.

In this example the auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) is attached to the noun 당신 (tangsin) which ends in the consonant ㄴ (n)

5. The auxiliary endings which express emphasis

야 (ya) / 이야 (iya)

for example:

남이야*¹ 가든지 말든지*² 너는 가야 한다*³.

(namiya kadu'nji maldu'nji no'nu'n kaya handa)
 just other go or not you go must
 You must go whether others go or not.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*¹남 + 이야
 (nam iya)

남 (nam) noun others

이야 (iya) auxiliary ending of emphasis

In this example the auxiliary ending 이야 (iya) emphasizes others.

The auxiliary ending 이야 (iya) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이야 (iya) is attached ends in a consonant.

In this example the auxiliary ending 이야 (iya) is attached to the noun 남 (nam) which ends in the consonant ㅁ (m)

The auxiliary ending 야 (ya) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 야 (ya) is attached ends in a vowel.

*²가든지 말든지
 (kadu'nji..maldu'nji)

가든지 (kadu'nji) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
 (ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 든지
 (ka du'nji)

든지 (du'nji) disjunctive connecting ending (refer to the lesson 24)

말든지 (maldu'nji) is derived from the verb 말다 (malda) not.

말 + 다
 (mal da)

말 (mal) stem

다 {da} ending

말 + 든지
{mal du'nji}

든지 {du'nji} disjunctive connecting ending

*³가야 한다
{kaya handa}

가야 {kaya} is derived from the verb 가다 {kada} go.

가 + 다
{ka da}

가 {ka} - stem

다 {da} - ending

가 + 아야
{ka aya}

아야 {aya} connecting ending of condition (refer to the lesson 25)

가야 {kaya} (after contracting 가 {ka} and 아야 {aya})

한다 {handa} is derived from the verb 하다 {hada} do.

하 + 다
{ha da}

하 {ha} stem

다 {da} ending

하 + ㄴ다
{ha nda}

ㄴ다 {nda} final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

한다 {handa} (after contracting 하 {ha} and ㄴ {n})

가야 한다

{kaya handa}

6. The auxiliary endings which express concession.

나 {na} /이나 {ina} even if

for example:

○ 그한테나*

{ku'hanthena}

him to (even if he is not the very man we want)

가자!

{kaja}

go let us

Let us go to him (even if he is not the very man we want)!

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

* 그 + 한테 + 나
(ku' hanthe na)

그 (ku') personal pronoun he

한테 (hanthe) ending which is used as the case ending (refer to the lesson 20)

나 (na) -auxiliary ending of concession even if

In this example the auxiliary ending 나 (na) expresses that he is not the very man we want.

The auxiliary ending 나 (na) is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 나 (na) is attached ends in a vowel.

In this example the auxiliary ending 나 (na) is attached to the personal pronoun with ending 그한테 (ku'hanthe) which ends in the vowel ㅐ (e)

○ 그림책이나*

(ku'rimchaegina)

the picture book (even if the picture book is not the very book we want)

Let us see the picture book (even if the picture book is not the very book we want)!

보자!

poja)

see let us

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 그림책 + 이나

(ku'rimchaegina)

그림책 (ku'rimchaeg) noun picture book

이나 (ina) auxiliary ending of concession even if

In this example the auxiliary ending 이나 (ina) expresses that the picture book is not the very book we want.

The auxiliary ending 이나 (ina) even if is used when the word to which the auxiliary ending 이나 (ina) is attached ends in a consonant.

In this example the auxiliary ending 이나 (ina) is attached to the noun 그림책 (ku'rimchaek) which ends in the consonant ㄱ (k)

7. The auxiliary ending which expresses negation.

커녕 (kho'nyo'ng)

for example:

비는커녕*	구름한점	없는
(pinu'nkho'nyo'ng	ku'ru'mhanjo'm	o'mnu'n
rain far from	cloud a piece	not there being
날씨였다.		
nalssiyo'tta)		
weather was		

Far from raining, it was a cloudless day.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy

* 비 + 는 + 커녕
(pi nu'n kho'nyo'ng)

비 (pi) noun rain

는 (nu'n) auxiliary ending of indication

커녕 (kho'nyo'ng) auxiliary ending of negation

The auxiliary ending 커녕 (kho'nyo'ng) is usually used together with the auxiliary ending of indication 는 (nu'n) or 은 (u'n)

The auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is attached to a syllable which ends in a vowel.

The auxiliary ending 은 (u'n) is attached to a syllable which ends in a consonant.

In this example the auxiliary ending 는 (nu'n) is attached to the noun 비 (pi) which ends in the vowel ㅣ (i) and the auxiliary ending 커녕 (kho'nyo'ng) is attached to the noun with ending 비는 (pinu'n)

Table of Auxiliary Endings

ending meaning	auxiliary ending
inclusion	도 also (do)
restriction	만 only (man)
limitation	부터 from 까지 till (butho') (kkaji)
indication	는 (L) / 은 (nu'n) (n) (u'n)
emphasis	야 / 이야 (ya) (iya)
concession	나 / 이나 even if (na) (ina)
negation	커녕 (kho'nyo'ng)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such auxiliary endings which are frequently used.

For the other auxiliary endings, please refer to the appendix.

Word Order

The ending of respect

The ending of respect comes before the final ending. But when

there is a tense ending, the ending of respect comes before the ending of the tense.

for example:

- 아버지는 조선으로 가신다*.
(abo'jɪnu'n joso'nu'ro kasinda)
the father Korea to goes
The father goes to Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 가신다 (kasinda) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) - stem

다 (da) - ending

가 + 시 + ㄴ다
(ka si nda)

시 (si) ending of respect

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

가신다 (kasinda) (after contracting 시 (si) and ㄴ (n))
In this example the ending of respect 시 (si) comes before the final ending ㄴ다 (nda)

- 아버지는 조선으로 가셨다*.
(abo'jɪnu'n joso'nu'ro kasyo'tta).
the father Korea to went
The father went to Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 가셨다 (kasyo'tta) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem
 다 (da) ending
 가 + 시 + 였 + 다
 (ka si yo't tta)
 시 (si) ending of respect
 였 (yo't) ending of the past tense
 다 (tta) -final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy
 가셨다 (kasyo'tta) (after contracting 시 (si) and 였
 (yo't))
 In this example the ending of respect 시 (si) comes be-
 fore the ending of the past tense 였 (yo't)

The attributive form of the adjective

The attributive form of the adjective comes before the word
 it refers to.

for example:

붉은 꽃
 (pulgu'n kkot)
 red flower
 red flower

explanation:

The attributive form 붉은 (pulgu'n) of the adjective 붉다
 (puktta) red comes before the word 꽃 (kkot) it refers to

Text

1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy
 for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 그는 열린 문을 닫았습니다* 

(ku'nu'n yo'llin munu'l tadatssu'mnida)
 he the opened door shut
 He shut the opened door.

explanation:

* 닫았습니다 (tadatssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 닫다 (tatta) shut.

닫 + 다
 (tat ta)

닫 (tat) stem
 다 (ta) ending

닫 + 았 + 습니다
 (tad at ssu'mnida)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

- 그는 다음달에 수행할 계획을
 [ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l
 he next month in to carry out plan

세웠습니다.
 sewo'tssu'mnida)
 worked out

He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

- 선생님이 가십니다.
 (so'nsaengnimi kasimnida)
 the teacher goes
 The teacher goes.

- 아버지가 가십니다.
 (abo'jiga kasimnida)
 the father goes
 My father goes.

- 아버지는 언제 평양에 가십니까 ?

(abo'jinu'n o'nJe pyo'ng-yang-e kasimnikka)
the father when Pyongyang to go?
When do you, father, go to Pyongyang?

- 아버지가 평양에 가십니다.
(abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasimnida)
the father Pyongyang to goes
My father goes to Pyongyang.

- 그 애가 평양에 갑니다.
(ku'aega pyo'ng-yang-e kamnida)
that child Pyongyang to goes
That child goes to Pyongyang.

- 아버지가 주무십니다*.
(abo'jiga jumusimnida)
the father sleeps
My father sleeps.

explanation:

* 주무십니다 (jumusimnida) is derived from the verb 주무
시다 (jumusida) sleep.

주무시 + 다
(jumusi da)
주무시 (jumusi) stem
다 (da) ending

주무시 + ㅂ니다
(jumusi mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

주무십니다 (jumusimnida) (after contracting 시 (si) and
ㅂ (p))

- 아이가 잤습니다.
(aiga jamnida)
the child sleeps
The child sleeps.

- 우리는 행복한 인민입니다.
(urinu'n haengbokhan inminimnida)
we happy people are
We are happy people.
- 이것은 붉은 꽃입니다.
(igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochimnida)
this red flower is
This is a red flower.
- 어둠던 하늘이 개입니다.
(o'duptto'n hanu'ri kaeimnida)
having been dark sky brightens
The sky which was dark brightens up.

explanation:

* 개입니다 (kaeimnida) is derived from the verb 개이다 (kaeida) brighten.
 개이 + 다
 (kaei da)
 개이 (kaei) stem
 다 (da) ending
 개이 + 보니다
 (kaei mnida)
 개입니다 (kaeimnida) (after contracting 이 (i) and 보 (p))

- 이것은 클 나무입니다.
(igo'su'n khu'l namuimnida)
this to grow big tree is
This is a tree that will grow big.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 그는 열린 문을 닫았소*.
 (ku'nu'n yo'liin munu'l tadatssso)
 he the opened door shut
 He shut the opened door.

explanation:

* 닫았소 (tadatssso) is derived from the verb 닫다 (tat ta) shut.

닫 + 다
 (tat ta)
 닫 (tat) stem
 다 (ta) ending

닫 + 았 + 소
 (tad at sso)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 그는 다음달에 수행할 계획을 세웠소*
 (ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l sewo'tssso)
 he next month in to carry out plan worked out
 He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

explanation:

* 세웠소 (sewo'tssso) is derived from the verb 세우다 (se uda) work out.

세우 + 다
 (seu da)
 세우 (seu) - stem
 다 (da) ending

세우 + 았 + 소
 (seu o't sso)

았 (o't) ending of the past tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

세웠소 (sewo'tssso) (after contracting 우 (u) and 았

(o't))

- 선생님이 가시오.
(so'nsaengnimi kasio)
the teacher goes
The teacher goes.
- 아버지가 가시오.
(abo'jiga kasio)
the father goes
My father goes.
- 아버지는 언제 평양에 가시는가* ?
(abo'jinu'n o'nje pyo'ng-yang-e kasinu'n-ga)
the father when Pyongyang to goes?
When does your father go to Pyongyang?

explanation:

* 가시는가 (kasinu'n-ga) is derived from the verb 가다
(kada) go.

가 + 다
(ka da)

가 (ka) stem
다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + 는가
(ka si nu'n-ga)

시 (si) ending of respect

는가 (nu'n-ga) -final Interrogative ending of the verb
In the middle form of courtesy

- 아버지가 평양에 가시오.
(abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasio)
the father Pyongyang to goes
My father goes to Pyongyang.
- 그 애가 평양에 가오.
(ku' aega pyo'ng-yang-e kao)

that child Pyongyang to goes
That child goes to Pyongyang.

- 아버지가 주무시오*.
(abo'jiga jumusio)
the father sleeps
My father sleeps.

explanation:

- * 주무시오 (jumusio) is derived from the verb 주무시다 (jumusida) sleep.
주무시 + 다
(jumusi da)
주무시 (jumusi) stem
다 (da) ending
주무시 + 오
(jumusi o)
오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 아이가 자오*.
(aiga jao)
the child sleeps
The child sleeps.

explanation:

- * 자오 (jao) is derived from the verb 자다 (jada) sleep.
자 + 다
(ja da)
자 (ja) stem
다 (da) ending
자 + 오
(ja o)
오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 우리는 행복한 인민이요*

(urinu'n haengbokhan inminiyo)
we happy people are
We are happy people.

explanation:

* 인민이요 (inminiyo) is derived from the noun 인민 (inmin) people.

인민 + 이 + 요
(inmin i yo)

인민 (inmin) - noun people

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy.

- 이것은 붉은 꽃이요.*
(igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochiyo)
this red flower is
This is a red flower.

explanation:

* 꽃이요 (kkochiyo) is derived from the noun 꽃 (kkot) flower.

꽃 + 이 + 요
(kkoch i yo)

꽃 (kkoch) - noun flower

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

- 어둡던 하늘이 개이오*.
(o'duptto'n hanu'ri kaeio)
having been dark sky brightens
The sky which was dark brightens up.

explanation:

* 개이오 (kaeio) is derived from the verb 개이다 (kaeida) brighten.

개이 + 다
 (kaei da)
 개이 (kaei) stem
 다 (da) ending

개이 + 오
 (kaei o)
 오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of the courtesy

- 이것은 클 나무요*.
 (igo'su'n khu'l namuyo)
 this to grow big tree is
 This is a tree that will grow big.

explanation:

* 나무요 (namuyo) is derived from the noun 나무 (namu) tree.

나무 + 요
 (namu yo)

나무 (namu) noun tree
 요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 그는 열린 문을 닫았다.
 (ku'nu'n yo'llin munu'l tadatta)
 he the opened door shut
 He shut the opened door.



- 그는 다음달에 수행할 계획을 세웠다*.
 (ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l sewo'tta)
 he next month in to carry out plan worked out
 He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

explanation:

* 세웠다 (sewo'tta) is derived from the verb 세우다 (seu da) work out.

세우 + 다

(seu da)

세우 (seu) stem

다 (da) - ending

세우 + 였 + 다

(seu o't ta)

였 (o't) ending of the past tense

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

세웠다 (sewo'tta) (after contracting 우 (u) and 였 (o't))

- 선생님이 가신다.
(so'nsaengnimi kasinda)
the teacher goes
The teacher goes.

- 아버지가 가신다.
(abo'jiga kasinda)
the father goes
My father goes.

- 아버지는 언제 평양에 가시냐* ?
(abo'jinu'n o'nje pyo'ng-yang-e kasi-nya)
the father when Pyongyang to goes?
When does your father go to Pyongyang?

explanation:

* 가시냐 (kasi-nya) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada) go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 시 + 냐
(ka si nya)

시 [si] ending of respect

냐 [nya] final declarative ending of the verb in the
low form of courtesy.

- 아버지가 평양에 가신다.
(abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasinda)
the father Pyongyang to goes
My father goes to Pyongyang.

- 그 애가 평양에 간다.
(ku' aega pyo'ng-yang-e kanda)
that child Pyongyang to goes
That child goes to Pyongyang.

- 아버지가 주무신다.
(abo'jiga jumusinda)
the father sleeps
My father sleeps.

- 아이가 잔다.
(aiga janda)
the child sleeps
The child sleeps.

- 우리는 행복한 인민이다.
(urinu'n haengbokhan inminida)
we happy people are
We are happy people.

- 이것은 붉은 꽃이다*.
(igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochida)
this red flower is
This is a red flower.

explanation:

* 꽃이다 (kkochida) is derived from the noun 꽃 (kkot) flower.

꽃 + 이 + 다
(kkoch i da)

꽃 (kkoch) noun flower

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

- 어둡던 하늘이 개인다.
(o'du'ptto'n hanu'ri kaeinda)
having been dark sky brightens
The sky which was dark brightens up.

- 이것은 클 나무이다.
(igo'su'n khu'l namuida)
this to grow big tree is
This is a tree that will grow big.

2

- 저도 갑니다.
(jo'do kamnida)
I also go
I go, too.

- 나만 가오.
(naman kao)
I alone go
I go alone.

- 1926년부터
(cho'n-gubaek-isimryungnyo'n-butho)
1926 year from
from the year 1926

- 1995년까지

(cho'n-gubaek-gusibonyo'n-kkaji)

1995 year till

till the year 1995

- 나는 간다.

(nanu'n kanda)

I go

I go.

- 난 가오.

(nan kao)

I go

I go.

- 당신은 갑니다.

(tangsinu'n kannida)

you go

you go.

- 남이야 가든지 말든지 너는 가야 한다.

(namiya kadu'nji maldu'nji no'nu'n kaya handa)

just others go or not you go must

You must go whether others go or not.

- 그한테나

(ku'hanthena)

him to

가자!

kaja)

go let us

(even if he is not the very man we want)

Let us go to him! (even if he is not the very man we want)

- 그림책이나

(ku'rimchaegina)

the picture book

보자!

poja)

see let us

(even if the picture book is not the very book we want)

Let us see the picture book (even if the picture book is not the very book we want)!

- 비는 커녕 구름한점 없는
 (pinu'nkho'nyo'ng kuru'mhanjo'm o'mnu'n
 rain far from cloud a piece not there being
 날씨였다.
 nalssiyo'tta)
 weather was
 Far from raining, it was a cloudless day.

Lesson 20:

The Vocal Harmony

1. When the vowel ㅏ (a) ㅑ (ya) or ㅓ (o) is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending 아 (a) **아라** (ara) **아도** (ado) or **았** (at) is attached to the stem.

for example:

- 막 + 다 block
(mak tta)
막 + 아 blocking
(mag a)

explanation:

막아 (maga) is derived from the verb 막다 (maktta) block.

막 + 다

(mak tta)

막 (mak) stem

다 (tta) ending

막 + 아

(mag a)

아 (a) connecting ending of method or means (refer to the lesson 26)

- 막 + 다 block
(mak tta)
막 + 아라 block!
(mag ara)

explanation:

막아라 (magara) is derived from the verb 막다 (maktta) block.

막 + 다

(mak tta)

막 (mak) stem

다 (tta) ending

막 + 아라

(mag ara)

아라 (ara) final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy (refer to the table of the final imperative endings of the verb in the appendix)

○ 막 + 다 block

(mak tta)

막 + 아도 (it is) blocked even if

(mag ado)

explanation:

막아도 (magado) is derived from the verb 막다 (maktta) block.

막 + 다

(mak tta)

막 (mak) stem

다 (tta) ending

막 + 아도

(mag ado)

아도 (ado) connecting ending of condition (refer to the table of the connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the appendix)

○ 막 + 다 block

(mak tta)

막 + 았 + 다 blocked

(mag at ta)

explanation:

막았다 (magatta) is derived from the verb 막다 (maktta) block

막 + 다

(mak tta)

막 (mak) stem

다 (tta) ending
 막 + 았 + 다
 (mag at ta)
 았 (at) ending of the past tense
 다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy

The verb **하다** (hada) do is excluded here.

Although the stem **하** (ha) of the verb **하다** (hada) do has the vowel ㅏ [a], the ending **여** (yo') **여라** (yo'ra) **여도** (yo'do) or **였** (yo't) is attached to the stem **하** (ha)

- 하 + 다 do
 (ha da)
 하 + 여 doing
 (ha yo')

explanation:

하여 (hayo') is derived from the verb **하다** (hada) do.

하 + 다
 (ha da)
 하 (ha) stem
 다 (da) ending
 하 + 여
 (ha yo')

여 (yo') connecting ending of method or means (refer to the lesson 26)

- 하 + 다 do
 (ha da)
 하 + 여라 do!
 (ha yo'ra)

explanation:

하여라 (hayo'ra) is derived from the verb **하다** (hada) do.

하 + 다
 (ha da)

하 (ha) stem
 다 (da) ending
 하 + 여라
 (ha yo'ra)
 여라 (yo'ra) final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy (refer to the table of the final imperative endings of the verb in the appendix)

- 하 + 다 do
 (ha da)
 하 + 여도 even if do
 (ha yo'do)

explanation:

하여도 (hayo'do) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do.

하 + 다
 (ha da)
 하 (ha) stem
 다 (da) ending
 하 + 여도
 (ha yo'do)

여도 (yo'do) connecting ending of condition (refer to the table of the connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral in the appendix)

- 하 + 다 do
 (ha da)
 하 + 였 + 다 did
 (ha yo't tta)

explanation:

하였다 (hayo'tta) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do

하 + 다
 (ha da)
 하 (ha) stem
 다 (da) - ending

하 + 였 + 다
(ha yo't ta)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy.

2. When the vowel ㅏ (o'), ㅑ (yo') ㅜ (u) ㅡ (u') or ㅣ (i) is in the last syllable of the stem, the ending 어 (o') 어라 (o'ra) 어도 (o'do) or 였 (o't) is attached to the stem.

for example:

- 먹 + 다 eat
(mo'k tta)
먹 + 어 eating
(mo'g o')

explanation:

먹어 (mo'go') is derived from the verb 먹다 (mo'kta) eat.

먹 + 다
(mo'k tta)
먹 (mo'k) stem
다 (tta) ending

먹 + 어
(mo'g o')
어 (o') connecting ending of method or means (refer to the lesson 26)

- 먹 + 다 eat
(mo'k tta)
먹 + 어라 eat!
(mo'g o'ra)

explanation:

먹어라 (mo'go'ra) is derived from the verb 먹다 (mo'k tta) eat

먹 + 다

(mo'k tta)

먹 (mo'k) stem

다 (tta) ending

먹 + 어라

(mo'g o'ra)

어라 (o'ra) final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy (refer to the table of the final imperative endings of the verb in the appendix)

○ 먹 + 다 eat

(mo'k tta)

먹 + 어도 even if eat

(mo'g o'do)

explanation:

먹어도 (mo'go'do) is derived from the verb 먹다 (mo'k tta) eat

먹 + 다

(mo'k tta)

먹 (mo'k) stem

다 (tta) ending

먹 + 어도

(mo'g o'do)

어도 (o'do) connecting ending of condition (refer to the table of the connecting endings of the verb, adjective and verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral)

○ 먹 + 다 eat

(mo'k tta)

먹 + 았 + 다 ate

(mo'g o't ta)

explanation:

먹었다 (mo'go'tta) is derived from the verb 먹다 (mo'k tta) eat

먹 + 다

(mo'k tta)

먹 (mo'k) - stem
 다 (tta) ending
 먹 + 았 + 다
 (mo'g o't ta)
 았 (o't) ending of the past tense.
 다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy.

3. When the stem ends in the vowel ㅣ [i], ㅏ [ae], ㅓ [e], ㅜ [oe], ㅟ [wi], ㅡ [u'i] or syllable ㅏ [ha] in its last syllable, the ending ㅓ [yo'], ㅓ라 [yo'ra] ㅓ도 [yo'do] or 았 [yo't] is attached to the stem.

for example:

○ 가지 + 다 have
(kaji da)

가지 + ㅓ having
(kaji yo')

explanation:

가지ㅓ (kajiyo') is derived from the verb 가지다 (kaji da) have.

가지 + 다
 (kaji da)
 가지 (kaji) stem
 다 (da) ending
 가지 + ㅓ
 (kaji yo')
 ㅓ (yo') connecting ending of method or means

- 가지 + 다 have
(kaji da)
 가지 + ㅓ라 have!
(kaji yo'ra)

explanation:

가지여라 [kajiyo'ra] is derived from the verb 가지다 [ka jida] have.

가지 + 다

[kaji da]

가지 [kaji] stem

다 [da] ending

가지 + 여라

[kaji yo'ra]

여라 [yo'ra] final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy.

○ 가지 + 다 have

[kaji da]

가지 + 여도 even if have

[kaji yo'do]

explanation:

가지여도 [kajiyo'do] is derived from the verb 가지다 [ka jida] have.

가지 + 다

[kaji da]

가지 [kaji] stem

다 [da] - ending

가지 + 여도

[kaji yo'do]

여도 [yo'do] connecting ending of condition

○ 가지 + 다 have

[kaji da]

가지 + 였 + 다 had

[kaji yo't ta]

explanation:

가지였다 [kajiyo'tta] is derived from the verb 가지다 [ka jida] have.

가지 + 다

(kaji da)
 가지 (kaji) stem
 다 (da) ending
 가지 + 였 + 다
 (kaji yo't ta)
 였 (yo't) ending of the past tense
 다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy.

The Tenses

We can exactly express complicated relations of time by using tense endings.

1. In order to express the fact that one thing happened in the past and earlier than another thing, the combined form of two endings which express the past is used. Such a combination is made from among the past endings **았** (at) **었** (o't) and **였** (yo't)

for example:

두	대	학	생	이	나의	집	을	찾	아	왔	다	*1.
(tu	taehakssaeng-i	nau'i	jibu'l	chajawatta)								
two	students	my	house	called	at							

Two students called at my house.

나는	그	대	학	생	들	과	전에
(nanu'n	ku'	taehakssaengdu'lgwa	Jo'ne				
I	the	students	with				before

만	났	었	으	므	로	*2	반	갑	게	*3	맞	이	했	다	*4.
mannasso'ssu'mu'ro	pan-gapkke	majihaetta)													
had	met	as					gladly				received				

As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

- *¹찾아왔다 (chajawatta) is derived from the verb **찾아오다** (chajaoda) call at.

찾아오 + 다
(chajao da)

찾아오 (chajao) stem

다 (da) ending

찾아오 + 았 + 다
(chajao at ta)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

찾아왔다 (chajawatta) (after contracting 오 (o) and 았 (at))

- *²만났었으므로 (mannasso'ssu'mu'ro) is derived from the verb 만나다 (mannada) meet.

만나 + 다
(manna da)

만나 (manna) stem

다 (da) ending

만나 + 았 + 었 + 으 + 므로
(mana ass o'ss u' mu'ro)

았 (ass) - ending of the past tense

었 (o'ss) ending of the past tense

으 (u') link - vowel

므로 (mu'ro) - connecting ending of cause (refer to the lesson 25)

만났었으므로 (mannasso'ssu'mu'ro) (after contracting 나 (na) and 았 (at))

- *³반갑게 (pan-gapkke) is derived from the adjective 반갑다 (pan-gaptta) glad.

반갑 + 다
(pan-gap tta)

반갑 (pan-gap) stem

다 (tta) - ending

반갑 + 게

[pan-gap kke]

게 [kke] ending of the adverbial modifier of the adjective (refer to the lesson 23)

*4맞이했다 [majihaetta] is derived from the verb 맞이하다 [majihada] receive.

맞이 + 하 + 다
(maji ha da)

맞이하 [majiha] stem

다 [da] ending

맞이하 + 였 + 다
(majiha yo't ta)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

다 [ta] final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

맞이했다 [majihaetta] (after contracting 하 [ha] and 였 [yo't])

2. 았 [at] / 였 [o't] / 였 [yo't] are linked with ㄹ [l] or 겠 [get] to express the surmise of a fact in the past.

for example:

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠다*.
(ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'tkketa)
he Pyongyang to have arrived
He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

* 도착하였겠다 (tochakhayo'tkketta) is derived from the verb 도착하다 (tochakhada) arrive.

도착하 + 다
(tochakha da)

도착하 [tochakha] stem

다 [da] ending

도착하 + 였 + 겠 + 다
(tochakha yo't kket ta)

- 였 (yo't) ending of the past tense
- 겠 (kket) ending of the future tense
- 다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

The ending of the past tense **였** (yo't) and the ending of the future tense **겠** (kket) are linked to express the surmise of a fact in the past.

The Voice

The voice is the form of the verb which shows the relation between the action and its agent-the doer, indicating whether the subject of the sentence is the agent or the object of the action expressed by the predicative verb.

There are three voices in Korean-active, passive and causative.

1. active voice

The active voice shows that the action is performed by its subject, that the subject is the doer of the action.

The active form is expressed by the zero ending.

for example:

그는	글씨를	잘	씁니다*.
(ku'nu'n	ku'lssiru'l	jal	ssu'mnida)
he	letters	well	writes

He writes letters well.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 씁니다 (ssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 쓰다 (ssu'da) write.

쓰	+	다
(ssu'		da)
쓰 (ssu')		stem
다 (da)		ending
쓰	+	ㅂ니다

(ssu' mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

습니다 (ssu'mnida) (after contracting 쓰 (ssu') and ㅂ (p))

2. The passive voice

The passive voice shows that the subject is the recipient-the object of this action.

The passive voice is expressed by the ending of the voice **이** (i) **히** (hi) **기** (gi) or **리** (ri)

for example:

그 종이에^{*1} 글씨가 잘 쓰입니다^{*2}.
(ku' jong-ienu'n ku' lssiga jal ssu'-imnida)
that paper on letters well are written
Letters are well written on that paper.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*¹종이 + 에 + 는
(jong-i----- e nu'n)
종이 (jong-i) noun paper
에 (e) - dative ending
는 (nu'n) auxiliary ending

*²쓰입니다 (ssu'-imnida) is derived from the verb 쓰다 (ssu' da) write.

쓰 + 다
(ssu' da)
쓰 (ssu') - stem
다 (da) ending

쓰 + 이 + 다
(ssu' i da)
이 (i) ending of the voice of the passive form
쓰 + 이 + ㅂ니다

(ssu' i mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

쓰입니다 (ssu'-imnida) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅂ (p))

The action in which letters are written is expressed by the passive form 쓰입니다 (ssu'-imnida) which has the ending of the voice of the passive form 이 (i)

ending of the voice of the passive form	end sound of the stem of the word	example
이 (i)	vowel ㄹ (r) ㄱ (k) ㄲ (kk) ㅍ (ph) ㅌ (th) ㅎ (h)	보이다 (poida) be seen (보다 (poda) see)
히 (hi)	ㅂ (p) ㄷ (t) ㅅ (j) ㄱ (k)	박히다 (pakhida) be struck in (박다 (paktta) strike in)
기 (gi)	ㅁ (m) ㄷ (t) ㅌ (th) ㅅ (j) ㅊ (ch) ㅅ (s)	씻기다 (ssitkkida) be washed (씻다 (ssitta) wash)
리 (ri)	ㄹ (l) ㄹ (ru')	날리다 (nallida) be flown (날다 (nalda) fly)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of the passive form which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice of the passive form, please refer to the appendix.

3. The causative form

The causative form is expressed by the ending of the voice **이**
(1) **히** (hi) **기** (gi) or **리** (ri)

for example:

그는 사람들을 잘 웃깁니다*.
(ku'nu'n saramdu'ru'l jal utkkimnida)
he the people well makes laugh
He's good at making the people laugh.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 웃깁니다 (utkkimnida) is derived from the verb 웃다 (ut ta) laugh.

웃 + 다
(ut ta)

웃 (ut) stem
다 (ta) ending

웃 + 기 + 다 make laugh
(ut kki da)

기 (kki) ending of the voice of the causative form

웃 + 기 + ㅂ니다
(ut kki mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in
the most deferential form

웃깁니다 (utkkimnida) (after contracting 기 (ki) and ㅂ (p))

ending of the voice of the causative form	end sound of the stem of the word	example
이 (i)	vowel ㄹ (r) ㄱ (k) ㄲ (kk) ㅍ (ph) ㅌ (th) ㅎ (h)	먹이다 (mogida) let eat (먹다 (moktta) eat)
히 (hi)	ㅂ (p) ㄷ (t) ㅅ (j) ㄱ (k)	앉히다 (anchida) let sit, set (앉다 (antta) sit)
기 (gi)	ㅁ (m) ㄷ (t) ㅌ (th) ㅅ (j) ㅊ (ch) ㅅ (s)	웃기다 (utkkida) make laugh (웃다 (utta) laugh)
리 (ri)	ㄹ (l) ㄹ (ru')	울리다 (ullida) make weep (울다 (ulda) weep)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice of the causative form which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice of the causative form, please refer to the appendix.

The voice may also be expressed as follows:

1. In order to express the passive 되다 (toeda) become, 당하다 (tanghada) suffer, 받다 (patta) receive, -아지다 (-aji-da) / -어지다 (-o'jida) / -여지다 (-yo'jida) become or -게 되다 (-ge toeda) become, etc. are attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

- 발전되다
(paljo'ndoeda)
be developed

explanation:

발전 + 되다
(paljo'n doeda)
발전 (paljo'n) noun develop
되다 (doeda) verb become

- 파괴당하다
(phagoedanghada)
be destroyed

explanation:

파괴 + 당하다
(phagoe danghada)
파괴 (phagoe) noun destroy
당하다 (danghada) verb suffer

- 착취받다
(chakchwibatta)
be exploited

explanation:

착취 + 받다
(chakchwi batta)
착취 (chakchwi) noun exploit
받다 (batta) verb receive

- **닦아지다**
[takkajida]
be polished

explanation:

닦아지다 (takkajida) is derived from the verb 닦다 (tak tta) polish.

닦 + 다

[tak tta]

닦 (tak) stem

다 (tta) ending

닦 + 아 + 지다

[takk a jida]

아 (a) connecting ending of method or means

지다 (jida) - verb which is used as auxiliary

2. **시키다** [sikhida] let, - **게 하다** [-ge hada] let or - **도록 하다** [-dorok hada] let is attached to the root of the verb.

for example:

- **공부시키다**
[kongbusikhida]
make study

explanation:

공부 + 시키다

[kongbu sikhida]

공부 (kongbu) noun study

시키다 (sikhida) verb let

- **먹게 하다**
[mo'kke hada]
let eat

explanation:

먹게하다 (mo'kke hada) is derived from the verb 먹다

(mo'kttə) eat
 먹 + 다
 (mo'k tta)
 먹 (mo'k) stem
 다 (tta) ending
 먹 + 게
 (mo'k kke)
 게 (kke) ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb
 (refer to the lesson 23)
 먹게 하다
 (mo'kke hada)
 하다 (hada) verb do

○ 먹도록 하다
 (mo'kttorok hada)
 let eat

explanation:

먹도록 하다 (mo'kttorok hada) is derived from the verb 먹
 다 (mo'kttə) eat
 먹 + 다
 (mo'k tta)
 먹 (mo'k) stem
 다 (tta) ending
 먹 + 도록
 (mo'k ttorok)
 도록 (ttorok) ending of the adverbial modifier
 먹도록 하다
 (mo'kttorok hada)
 하다 (hada) - verb do

Table of Endings of the Voice

ending \ form	active form	passive form	causative form
ending of the voice		이 (i) 히 (hi) 기 (gi) 리 (ri)	이 (i) 히 (hi) 기 (gi) 리 (ri)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings of the voice which are frequently used.

For the other endings of the voice, please refer to the appendix.

The Attributive Form of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form which is used as attribute.

The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching one of the following attributive endings of the verbal form to the noun, pronoun or numeral by means of the exchanging ending ㅁ] (i) (refer to the lesson 21).

1. The attributive ending which expresses the present tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

L (n)

for example:

주체의 조국인*

[jucheu' i jogugin

Juche of the fatherland being

조선민주주의인민공화국

joso'nminjujuu' i-inmin-gonghwaguk)

the Democratic People's Republic of Korea

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fatherland of Juche

explanation:

* 조국인 (jogugin) is derived from the noun 조국 (joguk) fatherland.

조국 + 이 + ㄴ
(joguk i n)

조국 (joguk) noun fatherland

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun in its present tense.

조국인 (jogugin) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㄴ (n))

2. The attributive ending which expresses the past continuous tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

던 (do'n)

for example:

군인이던*	김동무
(kuninido'n	kimdongmu)
soldier having been	Kim comrade
Comrade Kim who was a soldier	

explanation:

* 군인이던 (kuninido'n) is derived from the noun 군인 (kunin) soldier.

군인 + 이 + 던
(kunin i do'n)

군인 (kunin) noun soldier

이 (i) exchanging ending

던 (do'n) attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun in its past continuous tense

3. The attributive ending which expresses the future tense of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

ㄹ (l)

for example:

나라의	주인일*	새세대
(narau'i	Juinil	saesedae)
the country of	the master to be	new generation
the new generation	who will be the master	of the country

explanation:

* 주인일 (juinil) is derived from the noun 주인 (juin) master.

주인 + 이 + 르
 (Juin i l)

주인 (Juin) noun master

이 (i) - exchanging ending

르 (l) - attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun in its future tense

주인일 (juinil) (after contracting 이 (i) and 르 (l))

Table of the Attributive Endings of the Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	tense
ㄴ (n)	present
ㄹ (do'n)	past continuous
ㄹ (l)	future

Endings Which Are Used as Case Endings

There are the following endings which are used as case endings:

1. 란 [ran] / 이란 [iran]

These endings perform the function of nominative endings and are used to give a definition to the word acting as the subject.

for example:

지구란* 태양계의 한 행성이다.
(jiguran thaeyang-gyeu'i han haengso'ng-ida)
the earth the solar system of a planet is
The earth is one of the planets of the solar system.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

When this sentence is used in literary style, it has no meaning of courtesy.

* 지구 + 란
(jigu ran)

지구 (jigu) noun earth

란 (ran) ending which is used as case ending

The ending 란 (ran) which expresses the nominative is used when the word to which the ending 란 (ran) is attached ends in a vowel.

In this example the ending 란 (ran) is attached to the word 지구 (jigu) which ends in the vowel ㅏ (u)

The ending 이란 (iran) which expresses the nominative is used when the word to which the ending 이란 (iran) is attached ends in a consonant.

2. 한테 [hanthe]

This ending is mostly used in spoken language and serves the function of a dative ending.

for example:

그는 저한테* 물었습니다.
(ku'nu'n jo'hanthe muro'tssu'mnida)

he me to asked
He asked me.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 저 + 한테
(jo' hanthe)
저 (jo') personal pronoun I
한테 (hanthe) ending which is used as case ending

3. 하고 (hago)

This ending serves the same function as that of the ending of the coordinative case.

for example:

김동무하고* 나
(kimdongmuhago na)
Kim comrade and I
comrade Kim and I

explanation:

- * 김동무 + 하고
(kimdongmu hago)
김동무 (kimdongmu) noun Kim comrade
하고 (hago) ending which is used as case ending

4. ...보다 (...boda) (more) than

...처럼 (...cho'ro'm) as

...마다 (...mada) every

The endings ...보다 (...boda) (more) than, ...처럼 (...cho'ro'm) as are used to express comparison.

for example:

- 그는 저보다* 큼니다.
(ku'nu'n jo'boda khu'mnida)
he I than tall
He is taller than I.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 저 + 보다
(jo' boda)
저 (jo') personal pronoun I
보다 (boda) ending which is used as case ending than

- 눈처럼* 흰
(muncho'ro'm hu'in)
snow as white
white as snow

explanation:

- * 눈 + 처럼
(nun cho'ro'm)
눈 (nun) noun snow
처럼 (cho'ro'm) ending which is used as case ending as

- 해마다
(haemada)
year every
every year

explanation:

- 해 + 마다
(hae mada)
해 (hae) noun year
마다 (mada) ending which is used as case ending every

Table of Endings Which Are Used as Case Endings

ending case	ending which is used as case ending
nominative	란 (ran) 이란 (iran)
dative	한테 (hanthe)
coordinative	하고 (hago)
others	보다 (boda) (more) than 처럼 (cho'ro'm) as 마다 (mada) every

remarks:

We have indicated here only such endings which are frequently used.

For the other endings, please refer to the appendix.

Word Order

The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

발명가인* 김동무
(palmyo'ng-gain kimdongmu)
inventor being Kim comrade
comrade Kim, an inventor

explanation:

* 발명가 + 이 + 는

(palmyo'ng-ga i n)
 발명가 (palmyo'ng-ga) noun inventor
 이 (i) exchanging ending
 ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun in its present tense
 발명가인 (palmyo'ng-gain) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㄴ (n))
 The attributive form 발명가인 (palmyo'ng-gain) of the verbal form of the noun 발명가 (palmyo'ng-ga) lies before the word 김동무 (kimdongmu) it refers to.

Text

1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 저는 그 대학생들과 전에
 (jo'nu'n ku' taehakssaengdu'lgwa jo'ne
 I the students with before
 만났으므로 반갑게 맞이했습니다*.
 mannasso'ssu'mu'ro pan-gapkke majihaetssu'mnida)
 had met as gladly received
 As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

explanation:

* 맞이했습니다 (majihaetssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 맞이하다 (majihada) receive.

맞이하 + 다
 (majiha da)

맞이하 (majiha) stem
 다 (da) ending

맞이하 + 였 + 습니다.
 (majiha yo't ssu'mnida)

맞이했습니다 (majihaetssu'mnida) (after contracting 하 (ha) and 였 (yo't))

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠습니까*
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'tkkesu'mnida)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

explanation:

* 도착하였겠습니까 (tochakhayo'tkkesu'mnida) is derived from the verb 도착하다 (tochakhada) arrive.

도착하 + 다

(tochakha da)

도착하 (tochakha) stem

다 (da) ending

도착하 + 였 + 겠 + 습니다

(tochakha yo't kket ssu'mnida)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

겠 (kket) ending of the future tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였을것입니다*.
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'ssu'lkko'simnida)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

explanation:

* 도착하였을것입니다 (tochakhayo'ssu'lkko'ssimnida) is derived from the verb 도착하다 (tochakhada) arrive.

도착하 + 다

(tochakha da)

도착하 (tochakha) stem

다 (da) ending

도착하 + 였 + 으 + 니

(tochakha yo'ss u' i)

였 (yo'ss) ending of the past tense

으 (u') link-vowel

니 (i) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

도착하였을 [tochakhayo'ssu'l] (after contracting — [u'] and ㄹ [l])

도착하였을 + 것 + 이 + 받니다
(tochakhayo'ssu'l kko's i mnida)

것 [kko's] incomplete noun

이 [i] exchanging ending

받니다 [mnida] final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

도착하였을것입니다 [tochakhayo'ssu'lkko'simnida] (after contracting 이 [i] and 받 [p])

- 그는 글씨를 잘 씁니다.
(ku'nu'n ku'lsiru'l jal ssu'mnida)
he letters well writes
He writes letters well.

- 그 종이에선 글씨가 잘 쓰입니다.
(ku'jong-lenu'n ku'lsiga jal ssu'-imnida)
that paper on letters well are written
Letters are well written on that paper

- 그는 사람들을 잘 웃깁니다.
(ku'nu'n saramdu'ru'l jal utkkimnida)
he the people well makes laugh
He's good at making the people laugh.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy



- 나는 그 대학생들과 전에
(nanu'n ku' taehakssaengdu'lgwa jo'ne
I the students with before
만났으므로 반갑게 맞이했소*
mannasso'ssu'mu'ro pan-gapkke majihaetsso)

had met as gladly received
 As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

explanation:

* 맞이했소 (majihaetsso) is derived from the verb 맞이하다 (majihada) receive.

맞이하 + 다
 (majiha da)
 맞이하 (majiha) stem

다 (da) ending

맞이하 + 였 + 소
 (majiha yo't sso)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

맞이했소 (majihaetsso) (after contracting 하 (ha) and 였 (yo't))

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠소*.
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'tkgetsso)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

explanation:

* 도착하였겠소 (tochakhayo'tkgetsso) is derived from the verb 도착하다 (tochakhada) arrive.

도착하 + 다
 (tochakha da)
 도착하 (tochakha) - stem

다 (da) ending

도착하 + 였 + 겠 + 소
 (tochakha yo't kket sso)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

겠 (kket) ending of the future tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였을것지요*.
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'ssu'lkkosiyoy)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

explanation:

* 도착하였을것지요 (tochakhayo'ssu'lkko'siyoy) is derived from the verb 도착하다 (tochakhada) arrive.

도착하 + 다
 (tochakha da)

도착하 (tochakha) stem

다 (da) ending

도착하 + 었 + 으 + ㄹ
 (tochakha yo'ss u' l)

였 (yo'ss) - ending of the past tense

으 (u') link - vowel

ㄹ (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

도착하였을 (tochakhayo'ssu'l) (after contracting 으 (u') and ㄹ (l))

도착하였을 + 것 + 이 + 요
 (tochakhayo'ssu'l kko's i yo)

것 (kko's) incomplete noun

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

- 그는 글씨를 잘 쓰오*.
 (ku'nu'n ku'lsiru'l jal ssu'oy)
 he letters well writes
 He writes letters well.

explanation:

* 쓰오 (ssu'oy) is derived from the verb 쓰다 (ssu'da) write.

쓰 + 다
 (ssu' da)

쓰 (ssu') stem

다 (da) ending

쓰 + 오

(ssu' o)

오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 그 종이에 는 글씨 가 잘 쓰이오*.
(ku' jong-ienu'n ku' lssiga jal ssu'io)
that paper on letters well are written
Letters are well written on that paper.

explanation:

* 쓰이오 (ssu'io) is derived from the verb 쓰다 (ssu'da) write.

쓰 + 다

(ssu' da)

쓰 (ssu') - stem

다 (da) ending

쓰 + 이 + 오

(ssu' i o)

이 (i) ending of the voice of the passive form

오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 그는 사람들을 잘 웃기오*.
(ku'nu'n saramdu'ru'l jal utkkio)
he the people well makes laugh
He's good at making the people laugh.

explanation:

* 웃기오 (utkkio) is derived from the verb 웃다 (utta) laugh.

웃 + 다

(ut tta)

웃 (ut) stem

다 (tta) ending

웃 + 기 + 오
 {ut kki o}

기 {kki} ending of the voice of the causative form
 오 {o} -final declarative ending of the verb in the
 middle form of courtesy

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 나는 그 대학생들과 전에
 (nanu'n ku' taehakssaengdu'lgwa jo'ne
 I the students with before
 만났으므로 반갑게 맞이했다.
 mannasso'ssu'mu'ro pan-gapkke majihaetta)
 had met as gladly received
 As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠다.
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ngyang-e tochakhayo'tkketta)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였을 것이다.
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'ssu'lkko'sida)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

- 그는 글씨를 잘 쓴다*.
 (ku'nu'n ku'lssiru'l jal ssu'nda)
 he letters well writes
 He writes letters well.

explanation:

* 쓴다 (ssu'nda) is derived from the verb 쓰다 (ssu'da) write.

쓰 + 다
(ssu' da)

쓰 (ssu') stem
다 (da) ending

쓰 + ㄴ다
(ssu' nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in
the low form of courtesy

쓴다 (ssu'nda) (after contracting 쓰 (ssu') and ㄴ (n))

- 그 종이에 는 글씨 가 잘 쓰인다*
(ku' jong-ienu'n ku' lssiga jal ssu' inda)
that paper on letters well are written
Letters are well written on that paper.

explanation:

* 쓰인다 (ssu' inda) is derived from the verb 쓰이다
(ssu' ida) be written

쓰이 + 다
(ssu' i da)

쓰이 (ssu' i) stem
다 (da) ending

쓰이 + ㄴ다
(ssu' i nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in
the low form of courtesy

쓰인다 (ssu' inda) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㄴ (n))

- 그는 사람들을 잘 웃긴다*.
(ku' nu'n saramdu' ru' l jal utkkinda)
he the people well makes laugh
He's good at making the people laugh.

explanation:

* 웃긴다 (utkkinda) is derived from the verb 웃기다 (utkki
da) make laugh.

웃기 + 다

(utkki da)
 웃기 (utkki) stem
 다 (da) ending
 웃기 + 다
 (utkki nda)
 다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in
 the low form of courtesy
 웃간다 (utkkinda) (after contracting 기 (ki) and 다 (n))

2

- 주체의 조국인
 (jucheu'i jogugin
 Juche of the fatherland being
 조선민주주의인민공화국
 josonminjuju'i-inmin-gonghwaguk)
 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fatherland
 of Juche
- 군인이던 김동무
 (kuninido'n kimdongmu)
 soldier having been Kim comrade
 comrade Kim who was a soldier
- 나라의 주인일 새세대
 (narau'i juinil saesedae)
 the country of the master to be new generation
 the new generation who will be masters of the country
- 지구란 태양계의 한 행성이다.
 (jiguran thaeyang-gyeu'i han haengsong-ida)
 the earth the solar system of a planet is
 The earth is one of the planets of the solar system.
- 그는 저한테 물었습니다.
 (ku'nu'n jo'hanthe muro'tssu'mnida)

he me to asked
He asked to me.

- 김동무하고 나
(kimdongmuhago na)
Kim comrade and I
comrade Kim and I

- 그는 저보다 큼니다.
(ku'nu'n jo'boda khu'mnida)
he I than tall
He is taller than I.

- 눈처럼 흰
(nuncho'ro'm hu'in)
snow as white
white as snow

- 해마다
(haemada)
year every
every year

Lesson 21:

Exchange of Sounds

(르 [ru'] → 르르 [ll])

The exchange of sounds is also made partly in Korean when some endings are attached to stems.

In such cases the changed sound also belongs to the stem.

The last syllable 르 [ru'] of the stem of the verb or adjective is changed to 르르 [ll] before the connecting ending of method or means 어 [o'], before the ending of the past tense 었 [o't] or before the final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy 어라 [o'ra]

for example:

- 흐르다 flow
(hu'ru'da)

흘러 flowing
(hu'illo')

explanation:

흘러 (hu'illo') is derived from the verb 흐르다 (hu'ru'da) flow.

흐르 + 다
(hu'ru' da)

흐르 (hu'ru') stem

다 (da) - ending

흐 + 르르 + 어
(hu' ll o')

어 (o') connecting ending of method or means

The last syllable 르 [ru'] of the stem 흐르 (hu'ru') of the verb 흐르다 (hu'ru'da) is changed to 르르 [ll] before the connecting ending of method or means 어 [o']

흘 + 르 + 어 (after contracting 흐 (hu') and 르 [l])
(hu'l l o')

흘러 (hu'illo') (after contracting 르 [l] and 어 [o'])

○ 흐르다 flow
(hu' ru' da)

흘렀다 flowed
(hu' llo' tta)

explanation:

흘렀다 (hu' llo' tta) is derived from the verb 흐르다 (hu' ru' da) flow.

흐르 + 다
(hu' ru' da)

흐르 (hu' ru') stem

다 (da) ending

흐 르 르 + 였 + 다
(hu' l l o' t ta)

였 (o' t) ending of the past tense

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

흘 + 르 + 였 + 다

(hu' l l o' t ta) (after contracting 흐 (hu') and 르 (l))

흘렀다 (hu' llo' tta) (after contracting 르 (l) and 였 (o' t))

○ 흐르다 flow
(hu' ru' da)

흘러라 flow!
(hu' llo' ra)

explanation:

흘러라 (hu' llo' ra) is derived from the verb 흐르다 (hu' ru' da) flow.

흐르 + 다
(hu' ru' da)

흐르 (hu' ru') stem

다 (da) ending

호 + 르 + 어라
(hu' l l o'ra)

어라 (o'ra) final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

홀 + 르 + 어라 (after contracting 호 (hu') and 르 (l))
(hu'l l o'ra)

홀러라 (hu'llo'ra) (after contracting 르 (l) and 어 (o'))

The Tenses

The tenses can also be expressed by other methods.

1. The past can also be expressed by the connecting ending which begins with **더** (do')

for example:

그는 열심히 공부하더니* 성공하였다.
(ku'nu'n yo'lssemi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tta)
he diligently had studied as succeeded
As he had studied diligently, he succeeded.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

- * 공부하더니 (kongbuhado'ni) is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다
(kongbuha da)
공부하 (kongbuha) stem
다 (da) ending

공부하 + 더니
(kongbuha do'ni)

더니 (do'ni) - connecting ending of cause (refer to the lesson 25)

2. The future can be also expressed by attaching

르것 [lkk'o's] to the stem of the word concerned.

for example:

그는	래일	올것입니다*.
(ku'nu'n	raell	olkk'o'simnida)
he	tomorrow	come will
He will come tomorrow.		

explanation:

* 올것입니다 (olkk'o'simnida) is derived from the verb 오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다
(o da)

오 (o) stem

다 (da) - ending

오 + 르 + 것 + 이 + ㅂ니다
(o l kko's i mnida)

르 (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

것 (kko's) incomplete noun

이 (i) exchanging ending

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the most deferential form

올것입니다 (olkk'o'simnida) (after contracting 오 (o) and 르 (l))

The Exchanging Endings

The exchanging endings are the endings which make the noun, pronoun or numeral into the verbal form or in the reverse the verb, adjective or the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into the noun.

When the noun, pronoun or numeral is made into the verbal form, the exchanging ending **이** (i) is attached to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

- 평양은 조선민주주의인민공화국의
 (pyong-yang-u'n joso'nminjuju'i-inmin-gonghwagugu'i
 Pyongyang the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 수도이다.*
 sudoida)
 the capital is
 Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

When this sentence is used in the literary style, it has no meaning of courtesy.

수도 + 이 + 다
 (sudo i da)

수도 (sudo) - noun capital

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

The ending 이 (i) is attached to the noun 수도 (sudo)

- 다음 차례는 너이다*.
 (tau'm charyenu'n no'ida)
 next turn you is
 Next, it is your turn.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

* 너이다 (no'ida) is derived from the personal pronoun 너 (no') you.

너 + 이 + 다
 (no' i da)

너 (no') personal pronoun you

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the pronoun in the low form of courtesy

The exchanging ending 이 (i) is attached to the pronoun

너 (no)

- 조선은 하나이다*.
(joso'nu'n hanaida)
Korea one is
Korea is one

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

When this sentence is used in the literary style, it has no meaning of courtesy.

- * 하나이다 (hanaida) is derived from the numeral 하나 (hana) one.

하나 + 이 + 다
(hana i da)

하나 (hana) noun one

이 (i) - exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the numeral in the low form of courtesy

When the verb, adjective or the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is turned into the noun, the exchanging ending □ (m) or 기 (gi) is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the stem of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

for example:

- 아침에 일찍 일어남은* 건강에
(achime iljjik iro'namu'n ko'ng-gang-e
the morning in early getting up health to
좋습니다.
jossu'mnida)
good

Getting up early in the morning is good for the health.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior

* 일어남은 (iro'namu'n) is derived from the verb 일어나다 (iro'nada) get up.

일어나 + 다

(iro'na da)

일어나 (iro'na) stem

다 (da) ending

일어나 + ㅁ + 은

(iro'na m u'n)

ㅁ (m) exchanging ending

은 (u'n) auxiliary ending

일어남은 (iro'namu'n) (after contracting 나 (na) and

ㅁ (m))

The exchanging ending ㅁ (m) is attached to the stem 일어나 (iro'na) of the verb 일어나다 (iro'nada)

○ 그는 일하기를*¹ 좋아합니다*².

(ku'nu'n ilhagiru'l joahamnida)

he working likes

He likes working.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*¹일하기를 (ilhagiru'l) is derived from the verb 일하다 (ilhada) work.

일하 + 다

(ilha da)

일하 (ilha) stem

다 (da) ending

일하 + 기 + 를

(ilha gi ru'l)

기 (gi) exchanging ending

를 (ru'l) accusative ending

The exchanging ending 기 (gi) is attached to the stem 일하 (ilha) of the verb 일하다 (ilhada)

*²좋아합니다 (joahamnida) is derived from the adjective 좋다 (jotha) like.

좋 + 다

(jo tha)
 좋 (jo) stem
 다 (tha) ending
 좋 + 아 + 하다 like
 (jo a hada)
 아 (a) connecting ending of method or means
 하다 (hada) verb which is used as auxiliary do
 좋아 + 하 + 다
 (joa ha da)
 하 (ha) stem
 다 (da) ending
 좋아하 + ㅂ니다
 (joaha mnida)
 ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb
 in the most deferential form
 좋아합니다 (joahamnida) (after contracting 하 (ha) and
 ㅂ (p))

- 나는 아침에 일찍 일어나기 건강에
 (nanu'n achime iljjik iro'nami ko'ng-gang-e
 I the morning in early getting up health to
 좋음을^{*1} 아오^{*2}.
 jou'mu'l ao)
 good being know
 I know that getting up early in the morning is good for
 the health.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a person at the same rank.

- *¹ 좋음을 (jou'mu'l) is derived from the adjective 좋다 (jo tha) good.

좋 + 다
 (jo tha)
 좋 (jo) stem
 다 (tha) ending
 좋 + 으 + ㅁ + 을
 (jo u' m u'l)

으 [u'] link-vowel

ㅁ [m] exchanging ending

을 [u'l] accusative ending

좋음을 (Jou'mu'ul) (after contracting 으 [u'] and ㅁ [m])
The exchanging ending ㅁ [m] is attached to the stem 좋
(Jo') of the adjective 좋다 (jotha) by the link-vowel 으
(u').

*²아오 [ao] is derived from the verb 알다 (alda) know.

알 + 다

[al da]

알 [al] stem

다 [da] ending

아 + 오

[a o]

The sound ㄹ [l] of the stem 알 [al] of the verb 알다
(alda) is omitted before the final declarative ending of
the verb in the middle form of courtesy 오 [o] (refer to
the lesson 25)

오 [o] final declarative ending of the verb in the
middle form of courtesy

- 나는 주체조선의 공민임을*¹ 자랑한다*².
(nanu'n jucejoso'nu'i kongminimu'l jaranghanda)
I Juche Korea of citizen being proud
I am proud that I am a citizen of Korea of Juche.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

When this sentence is used in literary style, it has no
meaning of courtesy.

*¹공민임을 (kongminimu'l) is derived from the verbal form
공민이다 (kongminida) citizen be of the noun 공민 (kong
min) citizen.

공민이다

(kongminida)

공민 + 이 + 다

(kongmin i da)

공민 (kongmin) - noun citizen

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

공민이 + ㅁ + 을
(kongmini m u'l)

ㅁ (m) - exchanging ending

을 (u'l) - accusative ending

공민임을 (kongminimu'l) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㅁ (m))

The exchanging ending ㅁ (m) is attached to the exchanging ending 이 (i) and the exchanging ending 이 (i) is attached to the noun 공민 (kongmin)

*²자랑한다 (jaranghanda) is derived from the verb 자랑하다 (jaranghada) proud.

자랑하 + 다

(jarangha da)

자랑하 (jarangha) - stem

다 (da) - ending

자랑하 + ㄴ다

(jarangha nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) - final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

자랑한다 (jaranghanda) (after contracting 하 (ha) and ㄴ (n))

The exchanging ending should be used correctly.

1. The exchanging ending ㅁ (i) can be omitted after noun, pronoun or numeral which ends in a vowel.

for example:

그는 의사다.*

(ku'nu'n u'isada)

he doctor is

He is a doctor.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 의사다 (u'lsada) is derived from the verbal form 의사이다 (u'isaيدا) doctor Is of the noun 의사 (u'isa) doctor.

의사 + 이 + 다
(u'isa i da)

의사 (u'isa) noun doctor

이 (i) exchanging ending

다 (da) - final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

The exchanging ending 이 (i) can be omitted.

의사 + 다
(u'isa da)

The exchanging ending 이 (i) is not omitted in the attributive form.

for example:

의사인* 김동무
(u'isain kimdongmu)
doctor being Kim comrade
comrade Kim, a doctor

explanation:

- * 의사인 (u'isain) is derived from the noun 의사 (u'isa) doctor.

의사인

(u'isain)

의사 + 이 + ㄴ
(u'isa i n)

의사 (u'isa) noun doctor

이 (i) - exchanging ending

ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun in its present tense

의사인 (u'isain) (after contracting 이 (i) and ㄴ (n))

2. The exchanging ending □ [m] makes the verb, adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into a noun.

The exchanging ending 기 [gi] makes the verb, adjective and the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral into a noun and also expresses the process of the action.

for example:

의사가	되기전에* ¹	먼저	혁명가가
(u'isaga	toegijo'ne	mo'njo'	hyo'ngmyo'ng-gaga
a doctor	becoming before	first	a revolutionary
되어야	한다* ² .		
toeyo'ya	handa)		
become	must		

Man must become a revolutionary before becoming a doctor.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

When this sentence is used in literary style, it has no meaning of courtesy.

*¹되기 (toegi) is derived from the verb 되다 (toeda) become.

되 + 다

(toe da)

되 (toe) - stem

다 (da) - ending

되 + 기

(toe gi)

기 (gi) - exchanging ending

되기 + 전 + 에

(toegi jo'n e)

전 (jo'n) - noun before

에 (e) - dative ending

The exchanging ending 기 [gi] makes the verb 되다 (toeda) into the noun and also expresses the process of becoming a doctor.

*²되여야 한다 (toeyo'ya handa) is derived from the verb 되다 (toeda) become.

되 + 다
(toe da)

되 (toe) stem
다 (da) ending

되 + 여야 하다 become must
(toe yo'ya hada)

여야 (yo'ya) - connecting ending of condition (refer to the lesson 25)

하다 (hada) verb which is used as auxiliary

되여야 하 + 다
(toeyo'ya ha da)

하 (ha) stem
다 (da) ending

되여야 하 + ㄴ다
(toeyo'ya ha nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

되여야 한다 (toeyo'ya handa) (after contracting 하 (ha) and ㄴ (n))

3. The substantivized form by the exchanging ending □ {m} can also be used as a predicate.

for example:

오늘은 날씨가 맑음*.
(onu'ru'n nalssiga malgu'm)
today the weather clear being
The weather is clear today.

explanation:

This sentence has no meaning of courtesy.

* 맑음 (malgu'm) is derived from the adjective 맑다 (mak tta) clear.

맑 + 다
(mak tta)

맑 (mak) stem
 다 (tta) ending
 맑 + 으 + ㅁ
 (malg u' m)
 으 (u') link-vowel
 ㅁ (m) exchanging ending

맑음 (malgu'm) (after contracting 으 (u') and ㅁ (m))
 In this example the form 맑음 (malgu'm) substantivized by
 the exchanging ending ㅁ (m) is derived from the adjective
 맑다 (maktta) clear and is also used as a predicate.

Table of the Exchanging Endings

ending \ for	verbal form	substantive
exchanging ending	이 (i)	ㅁ (m) 기 (gi)

The Pre-Noun

The pre-noun is a part of speech which defines the character
 of the object and is not used as a predicate but only as an
 attribute.

for example:

온 사회
 (on sahoe)
 whole society
 whole society

explanation:

온 사회
 (on sahoe)
 온 (on) pre-noun whole
 사회 (sahoe) - noun society

The pre-nouns are divided into two kinds:

1. The pre-noun which expresses the quantity of the object

for example:

- 매 사람
(mae saram)
each man
each man

explanation:

매 사람
(mae saram)
매 (mae) pre-noun each
사람 (saram) noun man

- 약 3배
(yak sebae)
about three times
about three times

explanation:

약 3배
(yak sebae)
약 (yak) pre-noun about
3배 (sebae) noun three times

2. The pre-noun which expresses a property of the object

for example:

새 기원
(sae kiwo'n)
new era
new era

explanation:

새 기원

(sae kiwo'n)

새 (sae) pre-noun new

기원 (kiwo'n) - noun era

○ **또** 사람

(ttan saram)

another man

another man

explanation:

또 사람

(ttan saram)

또 (ttan) pre-noun another

사람 (saram) noun person

The pre-noun has no ending and is only used as an attribute.

for example:

온 나라

(on nara)

whole country

whole country

explanation:

온 나라

(on nara)

온 (on) pre-noun whole

나라 (nara) noun country

The pre-noun 온 (on) comes before the noun 나라 (nara) as an attribute.

The Incomplete Noun

The Korean language has the incomplete noun.

An incomplete noun is a noun which cannot express a complete

meaning and can express it only when another word lies before it as an attribute.

for example:

- 선생 두분*
(so'nsaeng tubun)
teacher two persons
two teachers

explanation:

* 두분

(tubun)

두 (tu) noun two

분 (bun) Incomplete noun person

The adjectival numeral 두 (tu) lies before the incomplete noun 분 (bun) as an attribute.

- 우리는 반드시 승리할것이다*.
(urinu'n pandu'si su'ngrihalkko'sida)
we surely win shall
We shall surely win.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

When this sentence is used in literary style, it has no meaning of courtesy.

* 승리할것이다 (su'ngrihalkko'sida) is derived from the verb 승리하다 (su'ngrihada) win.

승리하 + 다

(su'ngriha da)

승리하 (su'ngriha) stem

다 (da) ending

승리하 + 는 것 이 다
(su'ngriha | kko's i da)

는 (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

것 (kko's) incomplete noun thing

이 (i) exchanging ending
 다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form
 of the noun in the low form of courtesy
 승리할것이다 (su'ngrihalkko'sida) (after contracting 하
 (ha) and 르 (l))

○ 그가 올수 있다*.

(ku'ga olssu itta)

he come may

He may come.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 올수 있다 (olssu itta) is derived from the verb 오다 (o
 da) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) - stem

다 (da) ending

오 + 르 + 수 있다
 (o l ssu itta)

르 (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future
 tense

수 (ssu) incomplete noun

있다 (itta) verb there be

올수 있 + 다 come may

(olssu it ta)

(after contracting 오 (o) and 르 (l))

있 (it) - stem

다 (ta) ending

올수 있 + 다

(olssu it ta)

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy

Word Order

The pre-noun comes before the word it refers to.

for example:

- 새 집
(sae jip)
new house
new house

explanation:

새 집
(sae jip)
새 (sae) - pre-noun new
집 (jip) - noun house

The pre-noun 새 (sae) new comes before the word 집 (jip)
it refers to.

- 단 둘
(tan tul)
only two
only two

explanation:

단 둘
(tan tul)
단 (tan) - pre-noun only
둘 (tul) numeral two

The pre-noun 단 (tan) only comes before the word 둘
(tul) it refers to.

Text

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니 성공하였다.
(ku'nu'n yo' lssimi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tta)
he diligently had studied as succeeded
As he had studied diligently, he succeeded.
- 그는 매일 올것입니다.

(ku'nu'n raeil oikko'simnida)
he tomorrow come will
He will come tomorrow.

- 평양은 조선민주주의인민공화국의 수도이다.
(pyo'ng-yang-u'n joso'nminjuu'i-inmin-gonghwagugu'i
Pyongyang the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
수도이다.
sudoida)
the capital is
Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- 다음 차례는 너이다.
(tau'm charyenu'n no'ida)
next turn you is
Next, it is your turn.
- 조선은 하나이다.
(joso'nu'n hanaida)
Korea one is
Korea is one.
- 아침에 일찍 일어남은 건강에 좋습니다.
(achime iljjik iro'namu'n ko'ng-gang-e josu'mnida)
the morning in early getting up health to good
Getting up early in the morning is good for the health.
- 그는 일하기를 좋아합니다.
(ku'nu'n ilhagiru'l joahamnida)
he working likes
He likes working.
- 나는 아침에 일찍 일어날이 건강에
(nanu'n achime iljjik iro'nami ko'ng-gang-e
I the morning in ,early getting up health to
좋음을 아오.
goodness know

jou'mu'l ao)
good being know

I know that getting up early in the morning is good for the health.

- 나는 주체조선의 공민임을 자랑한다.
(nanu'n Juchejoso'nu'i kongminimu'l jaranghanda)
I Juche Korea of citizen being proud
I am proud that I am a citizen of Korea of Juche.

- 그는 의사다.
(ku'nu'n u'isada)
he doctor is
He is a doctor.

- 의사가 되기전에 먼저 혁명가가
(u'isaga toegijo'ne mo'njo' hyo'ngmyo'ng-gaga
a doctor becoming before first a revolutionary
되어야 한다.
toeyo'ya handa)
become must
Man must become a revolutionary before becoming a doctor.

- 오늘은 날씨가 맑음.
(onu'ru'n nalssiga malgu'm)
today the weather clear being
The weather is clear today.

- 온 사회
(on sahoe)
whole society
whole society

- 매 사람
(mae saram)
each man
each man

- 약 3 배
 (yak sebae)
 about three times
 about three times

- 새 기원
 (sae kiwo'n)
 new era
 new era

- 또 사람
 (ttan saram)
 another man
 another man

- 단 둘
 (tan tul)
 only two
 only two

- 선생 두분
 (so'ngsaeng tubun)
 teacher two persons
 two teachers

- 우리는 반드시 승리할것이다.
 (urinu'n pandu'si su'ngrihaikko'sida)
 we surely win shall
 We shall surely win.

- 그가 올수 있다.
 (ku'ga olssu itta)
 he come may
 He may come.

Lesson 22:

Exchange of Sounds (ㄷ [t] → ㄹ [r])

The last consonant ㄷ [t] of the stem of the verb is partly changed to ㄹ [r] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으 [u']

for example:

○ 듣다 hear
(tu'tta)

들어 hearing
(tu'ro')

explanation:

들어 (tu'ro') is derived from the verb 듣다 (tu'tta) hear.

듣 + 다

(tut ta)

듣 (tu't) stem

다 (ta) ending

들 + 어

(tu'r o')

어 (o') connecting ending of method or means

The last consonant ㄷ [t] of the stem 듣 (tu't) of the verb 듣다 (tu'tta) is changed to ㄹ [r] before the connecting ending of method or means 어 (o') which begins with a vowel ㅜ [o']

○ 듣다 hear
(tutta)

들으니 as (one) hears
(tu'ru'ni)

explanation:

들으니 (tu'ru'ni) is derived from the verb 듣다 (tu'tta)

hear.

듣 + 다
(tu't ta)

듣 (tu't) stem

다 (ta) ending

들 + 으 + 니
(tu'r u' ni)

으 (u') link-vowel

니 (ni) connecting ending of cause (refer to the lesson 25)

The last consonant ㄷ [t] of the stem 듣 (tu't) of the verb 듣다 (tu'tta) is changed to ㄹ [r] before the connecting ending of cause 니 (ni) which requires the link-vowel 으 (u')

Text

1

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 열차는 달립니다.
(ryo'ichanu'n tallimnida)
the train runs
The train runs.



- 저는 조선으로 갔습니다.
(jo'nu'n joso'nu'ro katssu'mnida)
I Korea to went
I went to Korea.

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠습니다.
(urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetssu'mnida)
we tomorrow England for leave shall

We shall leave for England tomorrow.

- 이 책은 제가 어제 본 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n juga o'je pon chaegimnida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.
- 이 책은 제가 어제 읽은 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n juga o'je ilgu'n chaegimnida)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.
- 이 책은 제가 읽던 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n juga iktto'n chaegimnida)
this book I having been read book is
This is the book which I was reading.
- 이 책은 제가 볼 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n juga pol chaegimnida)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.
- 이 책은 제가 읽을 책입니다.
(i chaegu'n juga ilgu'l chaegimnida)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

- 열차는 달리오.
(ryo|chanu'n tallio)
the train runs
The train runs.
- 나는 조선으로 갔소.



(nanu'n joso'nu'ro katsso)
I Korea to went
I went to Korea.

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠소.
(urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetssso)
we tomorrow England for leave shall
We shall leave for England tomorrow.

- 이 책은 내가 어제 본 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega o'je pon chaegiyo)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 내가 어제 읽은 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega o'je ilgu'n chaegiyo)
this book I yesterday read book is
This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 내가 읽던 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega iktto'n chaegiyo)
this book I having been read book is
This is the book which I was reading.

- 이 책은 내가 볼 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega pol chaegiyo)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

- 이 책은 내가 읽을 책이요.
(i chaegu'n naega ilgu'l chaegiyo)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 열차는 달린다.
 (ryolchanu'n taillinda)
 the train runs
 The train runs.



- 나는 조선으로 갔다.
 (nanu'n joso'nu'ro katta)
 I Korea to went
 I went to Korea.

- 우리는 래일 영국으로 떠나겠다.
 (urinu'n raeil yo'ng-gugu'ro tto'nagetta)
 we tomorrow England for leave shall
 We shall leave for England tomorrow.

- 싸우는 인민
 (ssaunu'n inmin)
 fighting people
 fighting people

- 이 책은 내가 어제 본 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega o'je pon chaegida)
 this book I yesterday read book is
 This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 내가 어제 읽은 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega o'je ilgu'n chaegida)
 this book I yesterday read book is
 This is the book which I read yesterday.

- 이 책은 내가 읽던 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega iktto'n chaegida)
 this book I having been read book is
 This is the book which I was reading.

- 이 책은 내가 볼 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega pol chaegida)

this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

- 이 책은 내가 읽을 책이다.
(i chaegu'n naega ilgu'l chaegida)
this book I to read book is
This is the book which I shall read.

2.

- 나무가 높다.
(namuga noptta)
the tree high
The tree is high.

물이 맑다.
(muri maktta)
the water clear
The water is clear.

- 노래와 춤
(noraewa chum)
song and dance
song and dance

춤과 노래
(chumgwa noraie)
dance and song
dance and song

- 나는 가오.
(nanu'n kao)
I go
I go.

그는 갔소.
(ku'nu'n katsso)

he went
He went.

- 나는 간다.
(nanu'n kanda)
I go
I go.

난 간다.
(nan kanda)
I go
I go.

내가 간다.
(naega kanda)
I go
I go.

- 하늘은 푸르다.
(hanu'ru'n phuru'da)
the sky blue
The sky is blue.

하늘이 푸르다.
(hanu'ri phuru'da)
the sky blue
The sky is blue.

2

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 그는 열린 문을 닫았습니다.
 (ku'nu'n yo'llin munu'l tadatssu'mnida)
 he the opened door shut
 He shut the opened door.

- 그는 다음달에 수행할 계획을 세웠습니다.
 (ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l
 he next month in to carry out plan
 sewo'tssu'mnida)
 worked out
 He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

- 선생님이 가십니다.
 (so'nsaengniml kasimnida)
 the teacher goes
 The teacher goes.

- 아버지가 가십니다.
 (abo'jiga kasimnida)
 the father goes
 My father goes.

- 아버지는 언제 평양에 가십니까?
 (abo'jinu'n o'nje pyo'ng-yang-e kasimnikka)
 the father when Pyongyang to go?
 When do you, father, go to Pyongyang?

- 아버지가 평양에 가십니다.
 (abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasimnida)
 the father Pyongyang to goes
 My father goes to Pyongyang.

- 그 애가 평양에 갑니다.
 (ku' aega pyo'ng-yang-e kamnida)

that child Pyongyang to goes
That child goes to Pyongyang.

- 아버지가 주무십니다.
(abo'jiga jumusimnida)
the father sleeps
My father sleeps.
- 아이가 잠니다.
(aiga jamnida)
the child sleeps
The child sleeps.
- 우리는 행복한 인민입니다.
(urinu'n haengbokhan inminimnida)
we happy people are
We are happy people.
- 이것은 붉은 꽃입니다.
(igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochimnida)
this red flower is
This is a red flower.
- 어둠던 하늘이 개입니다.
(o'duptto'n hanu'ri kaeimnida)
having been dark sky brightens
The sky which was dark brightens up.
- 이것은 클 나무입니다.
(igo'su'n khu'l namuimnida)
this to grow big tree is
This is a tree that will grow big.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

- 그는 열린 문을 닫았소.
 (ku'nu'n yo'llin munu'l tadatssso)
 he the opened door shut
 He shut the opened door. →

- 그는 다음달에 수행할 계획을 세웠소.
 (ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l sewo'tsso)
 he next month in to carry out plan worked out
 He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

- 선생님이 가시오.
 (so'nsaengnimi kasio)
 the teacher goes
 The teacher goes.

- 아버지가 가시오.
 (abo'jiga kasio)
 the father goes
 My father goes.

- 아버지는 언제 평양에 가시는가?
 (abo'jinu'n o'nje pyo'ng-yang-e kasinu'n-ga)
 the father when Pyongyang to goes?
 When does your father go to Pyongyang?

- 아버지가 평양에 가시오.
 (abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasio)
 the father Pyongyang to goes
 My father goes to Pyongyang.

- 그 애가 평양에 가오.
 (ku'aega pyo'ng-yang-e kao)
 the child Pyongyang to goes

That child goes to Pyongyang.

- 아버지가 주무시오.
(abo'jiga jumusio)
the father sleeps
My father sleeps.

- 아이가 자오.
(aiga jao)
the child sleeps
The child sleeps.

- 우리는 행복한 인민이요.
(urinu'n haengbokhan inminiyo)
we happy people are
We are happy people.

- 이것은 붉은 꽃이요.
(igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochiyo)
this red flower is
This is a red flower.

- 어둡던 하늘이 개이오.
(o'duptto'n hanu'ri kaeio)
having been dark sky brightens
The sky which was dark brightens up.

- 이것은 큰 나무요.
(igo'su'n khu'l namuyo)
this to grow big tree is
This is a tree that will grow big.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 그는 열린 문을 닫았다.
(ku'nu'n yo'llin munu'l tadatta)



he the opened door shut
He shut the opened door

- 그는 다음달에 수행할 계획을
(ku'nu'n tau'mdare suhaenghal kyehoegu'l
he next month in to carry out plan

세웠다.
sewo'tta)
worked out

He worked out the plan which will be carried out next month.

- 선생님이 가신다.
(so'nsaengniml kasinda)
the teacher goes
The teacher goes.

- 아버지가 가신다.
(abo'jiga kasinda)
the father goes
My father goes.

- 아버지는 언제 평양에 가시나?
(abo'jinu'n o'nje pyo'ng-yang-e kasinya)
the father when Pyongyang to goes?
When does your father go to Pyongyang?

- 아버지가 평양에 가신다.
(abo'jiga pyo'ng-yang-e kasinda)
the father Pyongyang to goes
My father goes to Pyongyang.

- 그 애가 평양에 간다.
(ku' aega pyo'ng-yang-e kanda)
that child Pyongyang to goes
That child goes to Pyongyang.

- 아버지가 주무신다.
(abo'jiga jumusinda)
the father sleeps
My father sleeps.
- 아이가 잔다.
(aiga janda)
the child sleeps
The child sleeps.
- 우리는 행복한 인민이다.
(urinu'n haengbokhan inminida)
we happy people are
We are happy people.
- 이것은 붉은 꽃이다.
(igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochida)
this red flower is
This is a red flower.
- 어둠이 하늘이 밝아진다.
(o'duptto'n hanu'ri kaeinda)
having been dark sky brightens
The sky which was dark brightens up.
- 이것은 큰 나무이다.
(igo'su'n khu'l namuida)
this to grow big tree is
This is a tree that will grow big.

2.

- 저도 갑니다.
(jo'do kamnida)
I also go
I go, too.
- 나만 가오.
(naman kao)

l alone go
l go alone.

- 1926년부터

(cho'n-gubaek-lsimryungnyo'n-bu-tho)
1926 year from
from the year 1926

- 1995년까지

(cho'n-gubaek-gusibonyo'n-kkaji)
1995 year till
till the year 1995

- 나는 간다.

(nanu'n kanda)
l go
l go.

- 난 가오.

(nan kao)
l go
l go.

- 당신은 갑니다.

(tangsinu'n kamnida)
you go
You go.

- 남이야 가든지 말든지 너는 가야 한다.

(namiya kadu'nji maldu'nji no'nu'n kaya handa)
Just others go or not you go must
You must go whether others go or not.

- 그한테나

(ku'hanthaena) 가자!
kaja)
him to (even if he is not the very man we want) go let us
Let us go to him (even if he is not the very man we want)!

- 그림책이나

(ku'rimchaegina

the picture book (even if the picture book is not the very
보자! book we want)

boja)

see let us

Let us see the picture book (even if the picture book is
not the very book we want)!

- 비는커녕

구름한점 없는

(pinu'nkho'nyo'ng kuru'mhanjo'm o'mnu'n

rain far from cloud a piece not there being
날씨였다.

nalssiyo'tta)

weather was

Far from raining, it was a cloudless day.

3

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy
for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 저는 그 대학생들과 전에

(jo'nu'n ku' taehakssaengdu'lgwa jo'ne

I the students with before

만났었으므로 반갑게 맞이했습니다.

mannasso'ssu'mu'ro pan-gapkke majihaetssu'mnida)

had met as gladly received

As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠습니다.

(ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'tkkesu'mnida)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였을것입니다.
 (ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'ssu'lkko'simnida)
 he Pyongyang to have arrived may
 He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

- 그는 글씨를 잘 씁니다.
 (ku'nu'n ku'lsiru'l jal ssu'mnida)
 he letters well writes
 He writes letters well.

- 그 종이에 는 글씨가 잘 쓰입니다.
 (ku' jong-ienu'n ku'lsiga jal ssu'imnida)
 the paper on letters well are written
 Letters are well written on that paper.

- 그는 사람들을 잘 웃깁니다.
 (ku'nu'n saramdu'ru'l jal utkkimnida)
 he the people well makes laugh.
 He's good at making the people laugh.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy



- 나는 그 대학생들과 전에
 (nanu'n ku' taehakssaengdu'lgwa jo'ne
 I the students with before
 만났으므로 반갑게 맞이했소.
 mannasso'ssu'mu'ro pan-gapkke majihaetsso)
 had met as gladly received
 As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠소.
(ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'tkkesso)
he Pyongyang to have arrived may
He may have arrived at Pyongyang.
- 그는 평양에 도착하였을것시오.
(ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'ssu'ikko'siyu)
he Pyongyang to have arrived may
He may have arrived at Pyongyang.
- 그는 글씨를 잘 쓰오.
(ku'nu'n ku'lsiru'! jal ssu'o)
he letters well writes
He writes letters well.
- 그 종이에 는 글씨가 잘 쓰이오.
(ku' jong-ienu'n ku'lssigajal'ssu'io)
that paper on letters well are written
Letters are well written on that paper.
- 그는 사람들을 잘 웃기오.
(ku'nu'n saramdu'ru'! jal utkkio)
he the people well makes laugh
He's good at making the people laugh.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 나는 그 대학생들과 전에
(nanu'n ku' taehakssaengdu'igwa Jo'ne
I the students with before
만났으므로 반갑게 맞이했다.
mannasso'ssu'mu'ro pan-gapkke majihaetta)
had met as gladly. received
As I had met the students before, I received them gladly.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였겠다.

(ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'tkchetta)
he Pyongyang to have arrived may
He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

- 그는 평양에 도착하였을 것이다.
(ku'nu'n pyo'ng-yang-e tochakhayo'ssu'ikko'sida)
he Pyongyang to have arrived may
He may have arrived at Pyongyang.

- 그는 글씨를 잘 쓴다.
(ku'nu'n ku'lsiru'l jal ssu'nda)
he letters well writes
He writes letters well.

- 그 종이에 는 글씨가 잘 쓰인다.
(ku' Jong-ienu'n ku'lsisiga jal ssu'inda)
that paper on letters well are written
Letters are well written on that paper.

- 그는 사람들을 잘 웃긴다.
(ku'nu'n saramdu'ru'l jal utkkinda)
he the people well makes laugh
He's good at making the people laugh.

2.

- 주체의 조국인
(jucheu'i jogugin
Juche of the fatherland being
조선민주주의인민공화국
joso'nminjujuu'i-inmin-gonghwaguk)
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fatherland
of Juche

- 군인이면 김동무
(kuninido'n kimdongmu)

soldier having been Kim comrade
comrade Kim who was a soldier

- 나라의 주인일 새세대
(narau'i juinil saesedae)
the country of the master to be new generation
the new generation who will be masters of the country

- 지구란 태양계의 한 행성이다.
(jiguran thaeyang-gyeu'i han haengso'ng-ida)
the earth the solar system of a planet is
The earth is one of the planets of the solar system.

- 그는 저한테 물었습니다.
(ku'nu'n jo'hanthe muro'tssu'mnida)
he me to asked
He asked to me.

- 김동무하고 나
(kimdongmuhago na)
Kim comrade and I
comrade Kim and I

- 그는 저보다 큼니다.
(ku'nu'n jo'boda khu'mnida)
he than I tall
He is taller than I.

- 눈처럼 흰
(nuncho'ro'm hu'in)
snow as white
white as snow

- 해마다
(haemada)
year every
every year

4

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니 성공하였다.
 (ku'nu'n yo'lssiml kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tta)
 he diligently had studied as succeeded
 As he had studied diligently, he succeeded.
- 그는 래일 올것입니다.
 (ku'nu'n raell olkko'simnida)
 he tomorrow come will
 He will come tomorrow.
- 평양은 조선민주주의인민공화국의 수도이다.
 (pyo'ngyang-un joso'nminjujuu'i-inmin-gonghwagugu'i
 Pyongyang the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
 수도이다.
 sudoida)
 the capital is
 Pyongyang is the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- 다음 차례는 너이다.
 (tau'm charyenu'n no'ida)
 next turn you is
 Next, it is your turn.
- 조선은 하나이다.
 (joso'nu'n hanaida)
 Korea one is
 Korea is one.
- 아침에 일찍 일어났은 건강에
 (achime iljjik lro'namu'n ko'ng-gang-e
 the morning in early getting up health to
 좋습니다.
 jossu'mnida)

good

Getting up early in the morning is good for the health.

- 그는 일하기를 좋아합니다.
(ku'nu'n ilhagiru' l Joahamnida)
he working likes
He likes working.

- 나는 아침에 일찍 일어나기 건강에
(nanu'n achime iljjik iro'nami ko'ng-gang-e
l the morning in early getting up health to
좋음을 아오.
jou'mu' l ao)
good being know
I know that getting up early in the morning is good for
the health.

- 나는 주체조선의 공민임을 자랑한다.
(nanu'n juchejoso'nu' l kongminimu' l jaranghanda)
l Juche Korea of citizen being proud
I am proud that I am a citizen of Korea of Juche.

- 그는 의사다.
(ku'nu'n u'lsada)
he doctor is
He is a doctor.

- 의사가 되기전에 먼저 혁명가가
(u'isaga toegijone mo'njo' hyo'ngmyo'ng-gaga
a doctor becoming before first a revolutionary
되어야 한다.
toeyo'ya handa)
become must
Man must become a revolutionary before becoming a doctor

- 오늘은 날씨가 맑음.
(onu'ru'n nalssiga malgu'm)

today the weather clear being
The weather is clear today.

- 온 사회
(on sahoe)
whole society
whole society

- 매 사람
(mae saram)
each man
each man

- 약 3배
(yak sebae)
about three times
about three times

- 새 기원
(sae kiwo'n)
new era
new era

- 또 사람
(ttan saram)
another man
another man

- 단 둘
(tan tul)
only two
only two

- 선생 두분
(so'ngsaeng tubun)
teacher two persons
two teachers

- 우리는 반드시 승리할 것이다.
 (urinu'n pandu'si su'ngrihalkko'sida)
 we surely win shall
 We shall surely win.

- 그가 올수 있다.
 (ku'ga olssu itta)
 he come may
 He may come.

Lesson 23:

The Exchange of Sounds

(ㅂ [p] → 오 [o] /우 [u])

The last consonant ㅂ [p] of the stem of the verb or adjective is partly changed to 오 [o] /우 [u] before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으 [u']

for example:

- 돕다 help
(toptta)

도와 helping
(towa)

explanation:

도와 (towa) is derived from the verb 돕다 (toptta) help.

돕 + 다
(top tta)

돕 (top) stem
다 (tta) ending

도 + 오 + 아
(to o a)

아 [a] connecting ending of method or means

The last consonant ㅂ [p] of the stem 돕 (top) of the verb 돕다 (toptta) is changed to 오 (o) before the connecting ending of method or means 아 (a) which begins with a vowel ㅏ [a]

도와 (towa) (after contracting 오 (o) and 아 (a))

- 돕다 help
(toptta)

도우니
(touni) as (one) helps

explanation:

도우니 (touni) is derived from the verb 돕다 (toptta) help.

돕 + 다

(top tta)

돕 (top) stem

다 (tta) ending

도 + 우 + 니

(to u ni)

니 (ni) connecting ending of cause

The last consonant ㅂ (p) of the stem 돕 (top) of the verb 돕다 (toptta) is changed to 우 (u) before the connecting ending of cause 니 (ni) which requires the link-vowel 으 (u')

The Form of the Adverbial Modifier of the Verb or Adjective

This form is a form which is used as an adverbial modifier. This is formed by attaching one of the following endings of the adverbial modifier to the stem of the verb or adjective:

1. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

게 (ge)

도록 (dorok)

These endings of the adverbial modifier express the manner or circumstance in which some action or situation occurs.

for example:

○ 아름답게* ¹	피는* ²	목란꽃
(aru'mdapkke	phinu'n	mongrankkot)
beautifully	blooming	magnolia blossom
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom		

explanation:

*¹아름답게 (aru'ndapkke) is derived from the adjective 아름답다 (aru'ndapta) beautiful.

아름답 + 다

(aru'ndap tta)

아름답 (aru'ndap) stem

다 (tta) ending

아름답 + 게

(aru'ndap kke)

게 (kke) -ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

*²피는 (phinu'n) is derived from the verb 피다 (phida) bloom

피 + 다

(phi da)

피 (phi) stem

다 (da) ending

피 + 는

(phi nu'n)

는 (nu'n) attributive ending of the verb in its present tense

- 그는 밤이 깊도록*¹ 공부하였다*².
(ku'nu'n pami kipttorok kongbuhayo'tta)
he night deep till studied
He studied till late at night.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*¹깊도록 (kipttorok) is derived from the adjective 깊다 (kiptta) deep.

깊 + 다

(kip tta)

깊 (kip) - stem

다 (tta) ending

깊 + 도록

(kip ttorok)

도록 (ttorok) ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

밤이 깊도록 (pami kipttorok) expanded adverbial modifier (refer to the lesson 38)

*²공부하였다 (kongbuhayo'tta) is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) - stem

다 (da) ending

공부하 + 였 + 다

(kongbuha yo't tta)

였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

다 (tta) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

2. The endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

듯 (du't)

듯이 (du'si)

These endings are used to express comparison in actions or situations.

for example:

그가 말하듯이*¹ 김동무는 꼭 올것입니다*².

(ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'simnida)

he says as Kim comrade surely come will

As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*¹말하듯이 (malhadu'si) is derived from the verb 말하다 (malhada) say.

말하 + 다

(malha da)

말하 (malha) stem

다 (da) - ending

말하 + 듯이

(malha du'si)

듯이 (du'si) ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

*²올것입니다 (olkko'simnida) (refer to the lesson 21)

3. The ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

ㄹ수록 (Isurok)

This ending expresses intensification in comparison

for example:

조선의	진달래는	볼수록*	아름답다.
(joso'nu'i	jindallaenu'n	polsurok	aru'mdapta)
Korean	azalea	to see more	beautiful

The more we see the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it is.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 볼수록 (polsurok) is derived from the verb 보다 (poda) see.

보 + 다

(po da)

보 (po) stem

다 (da) ending

보 + ㄹ수록

(po Isurok)

ㄹ수록 (Isurok) -ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

볼수록 (polsurok) (after contracting 보 (po) and ㄹ (l))

Table of the Endings of the Adverbial Modifier of the Verb or Adjective

ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective	
1.	게 (ge) 도록 (dorok)
2.	듯 (du't) 듯이 (du'si)
3.	르수록 (lsurok)

Word Order

The form of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective comes before the word it modifies.

for example:

아름답게	피는	진달래
(aru'ndapkke)	pinu'n	jindallae)
beautifully	blooming	azalea
beautifully blooming azalea		

explanation:

The form of the adverbial modifier 아름답게 (aru'ndapkke) of the adjective 아름답다 (aru'ndapta) beautiful lies before the word 피는 (pinu'n) it refers to.

Text

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃을 봅시다.
 (aru'mdapkke phinu'n mongrankkochu'l popssida)
 beautifully blooming magnolia blossom see let's
 Let's see beautifully blooming magnolia blossom.

- 그는 밤이 깊도록 공부하였습니다*.
 (ku'nu'n pami kipttorok kongbuhayo'tssu'mnida)
 he night deep till studied
 He studied till late at night.

explanation:

* 공부하였습니다 (kongbuhayo'tssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) stem

다 (da) - ending

공부하 + 였 + 습니다

(kongbuha yo't ssu'mnida)

였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) - final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

- 그가 말하듯이 김동무는 꼭 올것입니다.
 (ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'simnida)
 he says as Kim comrade surely come will
 As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.

- 조선의 진달래는 볼수록 아름답습니다*.
 (joso'nu'i jindallaenu'n polysurok aru'mdapssu'mnida)
 Korean azalea to see more beautiful
 The more we see the Korean asalea, the more beautiful it is.

explanation:

* 아름답습니다 (aru'mmdapssu'mnida) is derived from the adjective 아름답다 (arumdapta) beautiful.

아름답 + 다

(aru'mdap tta)

아름답 (aru'mdap) stem

다 (tta) ending

아름답 + 습니다

(aru'mdap ssu'mnida)

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the adjective in the most deferential form

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃을 보세.
(aru'mdapkke phinu'n mongrankkochu'l pose)
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom see let's
Let's see beautifully blooming magnolia blossom.

- 그는 밤이 깊도록 공부하였소*.
(ku'nu'n pami kipttorok kongbuhayo'tsso)
he night deep till studied
He studied till late at night.

explanation:

* 공부하였소 (kongbuhayo'tsso) is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) stem

다 (da) ending

공부하 + 었 + 소

(kongbuha .yo't sso)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense
 소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 middle form of courtesy

- 그가 말하듯이 김동무는 꼭 올것이요*.
 (ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'siyo)
 he says as Kim comrade surely come will
 As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.

explanation:

* 올것이요 (olkko'siyo) is derived from the verb 오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) stem

다 (da) ending

오 + 르 + 것 + 이 + 요

(o l kko's i yo)

르 (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

것 (kko's) incomplete noun

이 (i) exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

올것이요 (olkko'siyo) (after contracting 오 (o) and 르 (l))

- 조선의 진달래는 볼수록 아름답소*.
 (Joso'nu'i jindallaenu'n polsurok aru'ndapsso)
 Korean azalea to see more beautiful
 The more we see the Korean asalea, the more beautiful it is.

explanation:

* 아름답소 (aru'ndapsso) is derived from the adjective 아름답다 (aru'ndapta) beautiful.

아름답 + 다

(aru'mdap tta)

아름답 (aru'mdap) - stem

다 (tta) ending

아름답 + 소

(aru'mdap sso)

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃을 보자.
(aru'mdapkke phinu'n mongrankkochu'l poja)
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom see let's
Let's see beautifully blooming magnolia blossom.

- 그는 밤이 깊도록 공부하였다.
(ku'nu'n pami kipttorok kongbuhayo'tta)
he night deep till studied
He studied till late at night.

- 그가 말하듯이 김동무는 꼭 올것이다*.
(ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'sida)
he says as Kim comrade surely come will
As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.

explanation:

* 올것이다 (olkko'sida) is derived from the verb

오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) stem

다 (da) - ending

오 + 르 + 것 + 이 + 다

- (o i kko's i da)
 ㄹ (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense
 것 (kko's) incomplete noun
 이 (i) exchanging ending
 다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy
 울것이다 (olkko'sida) (after contracting 오 (o) and ㄹ (l))

- 조선의 진달래는 볼수록 아름답다.
 (joso'nu'i jindallaenu'n polsurok aru'mdapta)
 Korean azalea to see more beautiful
 The more we see the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it is.

Lesson 24:

The Exchange of Sounds

(르 [ru'] →르르 [ru'r])

The last syllable 르 (ru') of the stem 누르 (nuru') of the adjective 누르다 (nuru'da) golden, the last syllable 르 (ru') of the stem 푸르 (phuru') of the adjective 푸르다 (phuru'da) blue and the last syllable 르 (ru') of the stem 이르 (iru') of the verb 이르다 (iru'da) arrive are changed to 르르 (ru'r) before an ending which begins with a vowel.

for example:

- 누르다 golden
(nuru'da)

누르렀다 was golden
(nuru'ro'tta)

explanation:

누르렀다 (nuru'ro'tta) is derived from the adjective 누르다 (nuru'da) golden.

누르 + 다
(nuru' da)

누르 (nuru') stem

다 (da) ending

누 + 르르 + 였 + 다
(nu ru'r o't ta)

였 (o't) ending of the past tense

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

The last syllable 르 (ru') of the stem 누르 (nuru') of the adjective 누르다 (nuru'da) is changed to 르르 (ru'r) before the ending of the past tense 였 (o't) which begins with a vowel ㅣ (o')

누르렀다 (nuru'ro'tta) (after contracting 르 (r) and 였 (o't))

- 푸르다 blue
(phuru'da)

푸르렀다 was blue
(phuru'ro'tta)

explanation:

푸르렀다 (phuru'ro'tta) is derived from the adjective 푸르다 (phuru'da) blue.

푸르 + 다
(phuru' da)

푸르 (phuru') - stem

다 (da) ending

푸 + 르르 + 였 + 다
(phu ru'r o't ta)

였 (o't) ending of the past tense

다 (ta) final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

The last syllable 르 (ru') of the stem 푸르 (phuru') of the adjective 푸르다 (phuru'da) is changed to 르르 (ru'r) before the ending of the past tense 였 (o't) which begins with a vowel ㅏ (o')

푸르렀다 (phuru'ro'tta) (after contracting 르 (r) and 였 (o't))

- 이르다 arrive
(iru'da)

이르러라 arrive!
(iru'ro'ra)

explanation:

이르러라 (iru'ro'ra) is derived from the verb 이르다 (iru'da) arrive.

이르 + 다
(iru' da)

이르 (iru') - stem

다 (da) ending
 이 르르 + 어라
 (i ru'r o'ra)
 어라 (o'ra) final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy
 The last syllable 르 (ru') of the stem 이르 (iru') of the verb 이르다 (iru'da) is changed to 르르 (ru'r) before the final imperative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy 어라 (o'ra) which begins with a vowel ㅏ (o'). 이르러라 (iru'ro'ra) (after contracting 르 (r) and 어 (o'))

The Connecting Form of the Verb, Adjective or Verbal Form of the Noun, Pronoun or Numeral

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is the form the ending of which is used as a conjunction.

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral is formed by attaching the connecting ending to the stem of the verb or adjective or to the noun, pronoun or numeral.

There are the coordinative and subordinative connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral.

The Coordinative Connecting Endings

The coordinative connecting endings connect grammatically equivalent units.

The coordinative connecting endings are divided into three kinds:

1. The copulative connecting endings

The copulative connecting endings connect equal units.

1) **고** (go)

This connecting ending is used in order to express the simple linking and the linking of chronological order.

for example:

- **먹고**^{*1} **입는**^{*2} **문제**
(mo'kko imnu'n munje)
eating and dressing question
the question of food and clothes

explanation:

*¹**먹고** (mo'kko) is derived from the verb **먹다** (mo'ktta)
eat.

먹 + **다**

(mo'k tta)

먹 (mo'k) stem

다 (tta) ending

먹 + **고**

(mo'k kko)

고 (kko) - copulative connecting ending

*²**입는** (imnu'n) is derived from the verb **입다** (iptta)
dress.

입 + **다**

(ip tta)

입 (ip) stem

다 (tta) ending

입 + **는**

(im nu'n)

는 (nu'n) attributive ending of the verb in its present tense

The copulative connecting ending **고** (go) connects two equal units **먹고** (mo'kko) and **입는** (imnu'n)

- **맑고**^{*1} **푸른**^{*2} **조선하늘**
(malkko phuru'n joso'nhanu'1l)
clear and blue Korean sky

the clear, blue Korean sky

explanation:

*¹맑고 (malkko) is derived from the adjective 맑다 (malkta) clear.

맑 + 다

(mak tta)

맑 (mak) stem

다 (tta) ending

맑 + 고

(mal kko)

고 (kko) copulative connecting ending

*²푸른 (phuru'n) is derived from the adjective 푸르다 (phuru'da) blue.

푸르 + 다

(phuru' da)

푸르 (phuru') - stem

다 (da) ending

푸르 + ㄴ

(phuru' n)

ㄴ (n) attributive ending of the adjective in its present tense

푸른 (phuru'n) (after contracting 르 (ru') and ㄴ (n))

The copulative connecting ending 고 (go) connects two equal units 맑고 (malkko) and 푸른 (phuru'n)

- 저는 조선사람이고* 당신은 영국사람입니다.
(jo'nu'n joso'nsaramigo tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)
I Korean am and you Englishman are
I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 조선사람이고 (joso'nsaramigo) is derived from the noun 조선사람 (joso'nsaram) Korean.

조선사람 + 이 + 고

(joso'nsaram i go)

조선사람 (joso'nsaram) noun Korean

이 (i) exchanging ending

고 (go) copulative connecting ending

The copulative connecting ending 고 (go) connects two equal units 저는 조선사람이고 (jo'nu'n joso'nsaramigo) and 당신은 영국사람입니다 (tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)

2) 며 (myo')

면서 (myo'nso')

These connecting endings are used in order to express a simple link.

for example:

- 나는 노래를 부르며* 그 녀자는 춤을 춘다.
(nanu'n noraeru'l puru'myo' ku' nyo'janu'n chumu'l chunda)
I song sing and that woman dance dances
I sing a song, and she dances.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

- * 부르며 (puru'myo') is derived from the verb 부르다 (puru da) sing.

부르 + 다.

(puru da)

부르 (puru') stem

다 (da) ending

부르 + 며

(puru' myo')

며 (myo') copulative connecting ending

The copulative connecting ending 며 (myo') connects two units 노래를 부르며 (noraeru'l puru'myo') and 춤을 춘다 (chumu'l chunda)

- 그는 시인이며* 작곡가입니다.
(ku'nu'n silinimyo' jakkokgaimnida)

he a poet is and composer is
He is a poet and composer.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

- * 시인이며 (silnimyo') is derived from the noun 시인 (silin) poet.

시인 + 이 + 며
(silin i myo')

시인 (silin) - noun poet

이 (i) - exchanging ending

며 (myo') - copulative connecting ending

The copulative connecting ending 며 (myo') connects two units 시인이며 (silnimyo') and 작곡가입니다 (Jakkokkaimnida)

- 시인이면서* 작곡가인 김동무
(silnimyo'nso' Jakkokkain kimdongmu)
a poet is and as well a composer being Kim comrade
Comrade Kim, a poet and a composer as well.

explanation:

- * 시인이면서 (silnimyo'nso') is derived from the noun 시인 (silin) poet.

시인 + 이 + 면서
(silin i myo'nso')

시인 (silin) - noun poet

이 (i) - exchanging ending

면서 (myo'nso') - copulative connecting ending

The copulative connecting ending 면서 (myo'nso') connects two units 시인이면서 (silnimyo'nso') and 작곡가인 (Jakkokkain)

2. The adversative connecting endings

The adversative connecting endings are used to connect two adversative units.

1) 지만 (jiman)

for example:

오늘은	좋은	날씨이지만*	춥습니다.
(onu'ru'n	jou'n	nalssiijiman	chupssu'mnida)
today	fine	weather is but	cold
It is fine today, but cold.			

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 날씨이지만 (nalssiijiman) is derived from the noun 날씨 (nalssi) weather.

날씨 + 이 + 지만

(nalssi | jiman)

날씨 (nalssi) - weather

이 (i) exchanging ending

지만 (jiman) - adversative connecting ending

The adversative connecting ending connects two adversative units 좋은 날씨이지만 (jou'nnalssiijiman) and 춥습니다 (chupssu'mnida)

2) L데 (nde)

L데 (nde) denotes the present tense.

This connecting ending is used in the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral without ending of the tense and in the adjective without ending of the tense.

for example:

날씨는	좋은데*	춥습니다.
(nalssinu'n	jou'nde	chupssu'mnida)
weather	fine but	cold
It is fine, but cold.		

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

* 좋은데 (jou'nde) is derived from the adjective 좋다 (Jo

tha) fine.

좋 + 다

(jo tha)

좋 (jo) stem

다 (tha) ending

좋 + 으 + 는데

(jo u' nde)

으 (u') link-vowel

는데 (nde) adversative connecting ending

좋은데 (Jou'nde) (after contracting 으 (u') and 는 (n))

The adversative connecting ending connects two adversative units 좋은데 (Jou'nde) and 춥습니다 (chupssu'mnida)

3. The disjunctive connecting ending

1) 나 (na)

든 (du'n)

These connecting endings are used in pairs, but they can also be used alone.

for example:

눈이 오나* 비가 오나*

(nuni ona piga ona)

snow comes or rain comes or

whether it snows or rains

explanation:

* 오나 (ona) is derived from the verb 오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) stem

다 (da) ending

오 + 나

(o na)

나 (na) - disjunctive connecting ending

든 (du'n) can be used instead of 나 (na)

for example:

눈이	오든*	비가	오든*
(nuni	odu'n	pira	odu'n)
snow	comes or	rain	comes or
Whether it snows or rains			

explanation:

* 오든 (odu'n) is derived from the verb 오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) - stem

다 (da) ending

오 + 든

(o du'n)

든 (du'n) - disjunctive connecting ending

2) 든지 (du'nji)

This connecting ending is used in pairs, but it can also be used alone.

for example:

내가	가든지* ¹	네가	가든지* ¹	하여야 한다** ²
(naega	kadu'nji	nega	kadu'nji	hayo'ya handa)
I	go or	you	go or	do must
I or you must go.				

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*¹가든지 (kadu'nji) is derived from the verb 가다 (kada)

go.

가 + 다

(ka da)

가 (ka) - stem

다 (da) ending

가 + 든지

(ka du'nji)

든지 (du'nji) disjunctive connecting ending

*²하여야 한다 (hayo'ya handa) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do.

하 + 다

(ha da)

하 (ha) stem

다 (da) ending

하 + 여야 하 + 다

(ha yo'ya ha da)

여야 (yo'ya) - connecting ending of condition (refer to the lesson 25)

하 (ha) - stem

다 (da) - ending

하여야 하 + ㄴ다

(hayo'ya ha nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

하여야 한다 (hayo'ya handa) (after contracting 하 (ha) and ㄴ (n))

Word Order

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the unit to be connected.

for example:

조선사람은	슬기롭고*	용감한	민족이다.
(Joso'nsaramu'n	su'lgiropkko	yong-gamhan	minjogida)
the Korean	wise and	brave	nation is

The Koreans are a wise and brave nation.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used

without meaning of courtesy.

- * 슬기롭고 (su'lgiroppkko) is derived from the adjective 슬기롭다 (su'lgiroptta) wise.

슬기롭 + 다

(su'lgiroptta)

슬기롭 (su'lgirop) stem

다 (da) ending

슬기롭 + 고

(su'lgiroppkko)

고 (kko) - copulative connecting ending

The connecting form 슬기롭고 (su'lgiroppkko) of the adjective 슬기롭다 (su'lgiroptta) lies before the unit 용감한 (yong-gamhan) to be connected.

Text

1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 저는 조선사람이고 당신은 영국사람입니다.
(jo'nu'n joso'nsaramigo tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)
I Korean am and you Englishman are
I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.
- 저는 노래를 부르며
(jo'nu'n npraeru'l puru'myo'
I song sing and
그 녀자는 춤을 춥니다*.
ku'nyo'janu'n chumu'l chumnida)
that woman dance dances
I sing a song, and she dances.

explanation:

* 춤니다 (chumnida) is derived from the verb 추다 (chuda) dance.

추 + 다

(chu da)

추 (chu) - stem

다 (da) ending

추 + ㅁ니다

(chu mnida)

ㅁ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

춤니다 (chumnida) (after contracting 추 (chu) and ㅁ
(p))

- 그는 시인이며 작곡가입니다.
(ku'nu'n siinimyo' jakkokkaimnida)
he a poet is and composer is
He is a poet and composer.
- 오늘은 좋은 날씨이지만 춥습니다.
(onu'ru'n jou'n nalssijiman chupssu'mnida)
today fine weather is but cold
It is fine today, but cold.
- 날씨는 좋은데 춥습니다.
(nalssinu'n jou'nde chupssu'mnida)
weather fine but cold
It is fine, but cold.
- 제가 가든지 당신이 가든지 하여야 합니다*.
(jega kadu'nji tangsini kadu'nji hayo'ya hamnida)
I go or you you go or do must
I or you must go.

explanation:

* 하여야 합니다 (hayo'ya hamnida) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do.

하 + 다

(ha da)

하 (ha) stem

다 (da) ending

하 + 여야 하 + 다

(ha yo'ya ha da)

여야 (yo'ya) - connecting ending of condition

하 (ha) stem

다 (da) ending

하야 하 + ㅂ니다

(hayo'ya ha mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

하야 합니다 (after contracting 하 (ha) and ㅂ (p))

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 나는 조선사람이고 당신은 영국사람이요".
 (nanu'n joso'saramigo tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramiyo)
 I Korean am and you Englishman are
 I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.

explanation:

- * 영국사람이요 (yo'ng-guk-saramiyo) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람 + 이 + 요

{yo'ng-guk-saram i yo}

영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) noun Englishman

이 {i} exchanging ending

요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form
of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

- 나는 노래를 부르며

(nanu'n noraeru'l puru'myo'
 | song sing and
 그 녀자는 춤을 추오*.
 ku' nyo'janu'n chumu'l chuo)
 that woman dance dances
 | sing a song, and she dances.

explanation:

* 추오 (chuo) is derived from the verb 추다 (chuda) dance.

추 + 다
 (chu da)
 추 (chu) stem
 다 (da) ending
 추 + 오
 (chu o)
 오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 middle form of courtesy

- 그는 시인이며 작곡가이요*.
 (ku'nu'n siinimyo' jakkokkaiyo)
 he a poet is and composer is
 He is a poet and composer.

explanation:

* 작곡가이요 (jakkokkaiyo) is derived from the noun 작곡가 (jakkokka) composer.

작곡가 + 이 + 요
 (jakkokka i yo)
 작곡가 (jakkokka) noun composer
 이 (i) - exchanging ending
 요 (yo) final declarative ending of the verbal form
 of the noun in the middle form of courtesy

- 오늘은 좋은 날씨이지만 춥소*.
 (onu'ru'n jou'n nalssiijiman chupssso)
 today fine weather is but cold
 It is fine today, but cold.

explanation:

* 춥소 (chupssso) is derived from the adjective 춥다 (chupta) cold.

춥 + 다

{chup tta}

춥 (chup) stem

다 (tta) ending

춥 + 소

{chup sso}

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the adjective
in the middle form of courtesy

- 날씨는 좋은데 춥소.
(naissinu'n jou'nde chupssso)
weather fine but cold
It is fine, but cold.

- 내가 가든지 당신이 가든지 하여야 하오.
(naega kadu'nji tangsini kadu'nji hayo'ya hao)
I go or you go or do must
I or you must go.

explanation:

* 하여야 하오 (hayo'ya hao) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do.

하 + 다

{ha da}

하 (ha) stem

다 (da) ending

하 + 여야 하 + 다 do must

{ha yo'ya ha da}

여야 (yo'ya) connecting ending of condition

하 (ha) stem

다 (da) ending

하여야 하 + 오

{hayo'ya ha o}

오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the

middle form of courtesy.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy



- 나는 조선사람이고 너는 영국사람이다*.
(nanu'n joso'nsaramigo no'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramida)
I Korean am and you Englishman are
I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.

explanation:

* 영국사람이다 (yo'ng-guk-saramida) is derived from the noun 영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) Englishman.

영국사람 + 이 + 다
(yo'ng-guk-saram i da)

영국사람 (yo'ng-guk-saram) - noun Englishman

이 {i} exchanging ending

다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

- 나는 노래를 부르며
(nanu'n noraeru'l puru'myo'
I song sing and
그 녀자는 춤을 춘다.
ku' nyo'janu'n chumu'l chunda)
that woman dance dances
I sing a song, and she dances.

- 그는 시인이며 작곡가이다*.
(ku'nu'n siini'myo' Jakkokkaida)
he a poet is and composer is
He is a poet and composer.

explanation:

* 작곡가이다 (jakkokkaida) is derived from the noun 작곡가 (jakkokka) composer.
 작곡가 이 + 다
 (jakkokka i da)
 작곡가 (jakkokka) noun composer
 이 (i) exchanging ending
 다 (da) final declarative ending of the verbal form of the noun in the low form of courtesy

- 오늘은 좋은 날씨이지만 춥다*.
 (onu'ru'n jou'n nalssijiman chuptta)
 today fine weather is but cold
 It is fine today, but cold.

explanation:

* 춥다 (chuptta) is derived from the adjective 춥다 (chupta) cold.
 춥 + 다
 (chup tta)
 춥 (chup) stem
 다 (tta) - ending
 춥 + 다
 (chup tta)
 다 (tta) final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy

- 날씨는 좋은데 춥다.
 (nalssinu'n jou'nde chuptta)
 weather fine but cold
 It is fine, but cold.

- 내가 가든지 네가 가든지 하여야 한다.
 (naega kadu'nji nega kadu'nji hayo'ya handa)
 I go or you go or do must
 I or you must go.

2

- 먹고 입는 문제
 (mo'kko imnu'n munje)
 eating and dressing question
 the question of food and clothes
- 맑고 푸른 조선하늘
 (malkko phuru'n joso'nhanu'11)
 clear and blue Korean sky
 the clear, blue Korean sky
- 시인이면서 작곡가인 김동무
 (siinimyo'nso' jakkokkain kimdongmu)
 a poet is and as well a composer Kim comrade
 Comrade Kim, a poet and a composer as well
- 눈이 오나 비가 오나
 (nuni ona piga ona)
 snow comes or rain comes or
 whether it snows or rains
- 눈이 오든 비가 오든
 (nuni odu'n piga odu'n)
 snow comes or rain comes or
 whether it snows or rains

Lesson 25:

The Exchange of Sounds (*disappearance of* ㄹ [l])

The last sound ㄹ [l] of the stem of the verb or adjective disappears before an ending which begins with ㄴ [n] or ㅂ [p] and before the ending 시 [si] or 오 [o]

for example:

- 울다 weep
{ulda}

우는 weeping
{unu'n}

explanation:

우는 {unu'n} is derived from the verb 울다 {ulda} weep.

울 + 다

{ul da}

울 {ul} stem

다 {da} ending

우 + 는

{u nu'n}

는 {nu'n} attributive ending of the verb in its present tense

The last sound ㄹ [l] of the stem 울 {ul} of the verb 울다 {ulda} disappears before the attributive ending of the verb in its present tense 는 {nu'n} which begins with ㄴ [n]

- 울다 weep
{ulda}

웁니다 weep
{umnida}

explanation:

읍니다 (umnida) is derived from the verb 울다 (ulda) weep.

울 + 다

(ul da)

울 (ul) stem

다 (da) ending

우 + ㅂ니다

(u mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) -final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

The last sound ㄹ (l) of the stem 울 (ul) of the verb 울다 (ulda) disappears before the final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form ㅂ니다 (mnida)
읍니다 (umnida) (after contracting 우 (u) and ㅂ (p))

○ 울다 weep

(ulda)

우시며 weep and

(usimyo')

explanation:

우시며 (usimyo') is derived from the verb 울다 (ulda) weep.

울 + 다

(ul da)

울 (ul) stem

다 (da) ending

우 + 시 + 며

(u si myo')

시 (si) ending of respect

며 (myo') - copulative connecting ending

The last sound ㄹ (l) of the stem 울 (ul) of the verb 울다 (ulda) disappears before the ending of respect 시 (si)

○ 울다 weep

(ulda)

우오 weep
(uo)

explanation:

우오 (uo) is derived from the verb 울다 (ulda) weep.

울 + 다
(ul da)

울 (ul) stem

다 (da) ending

우 + 오
(u o)

오 (o) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

The last sound ㄹ (l) of the stem 울 (ul) of the verb 울다 (ulda) disappears before the final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy 오 (o)

The Subordinate Connecting Endings

The subordinate connecting endings are divided as follows:

1. The connecting endings of condition

These endings connect subordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the condition for the latter.

1) 면 (myo'n)

for example:

래일 날씨가 좋으면*1 우리는
(raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n
tomorrow the weather good when we
출발하겠습니다*2.
chulbalhagetssu'mnida)
start shall

When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to a superior.

*¹ 좋으면 (jou'myo'n) is derived from the adjective 좋다 (jo tha) good.

좋 + 다

(jo tha)

좋 (jo) stem

다 (tha) ending

좋 + 으 + 면

(jo u' myo'n)

으 (u') link vowel

면 (myo'n) connecting ending of condition

*² 출발하겠습니까 (chulbalhagetssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 출발하다 (chulbalhada) start.

출발하 + 겠 + 습니다

(chulbalha get ssu'mnida)

겠 (get) ending of the future tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) -final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

2) 아야 (aya) / 어야 (o'ya) / 여야 (yo'ya)

These endings express indispensable condition.

아야 (aya) is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅏ (a) ㅑ (ya) or ㅓ (o) in its last syllable.

for example:

나가 + 다 go out

(naga da)

나가 (naga) stem

다 (da) ending

나가 + 아야

(naga aya)

아야 [aya] connecting ending of condition

나가야 [nagaya] (after contracting 가 [ga] and 아 [a])

여야 (o'ya) is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅏ (o') ㅑ (yo') ,ㅓ (u) ㅕ (u') or ㅣ (i) in its last syllable.

for example:

먹 + 다 eat

(mo'k tta)

먹 (mo'k) stem

다 (tta) ending

먹 + 어야

(mo'k o'ya)

어야 (o'ya) connecting ending of condition

여야 (yo'ya) is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅣ (i) ㅞ (ae) ㅟ (e) , ㅠ (oe) , ㅡ (wi) , ㅢ (u'i) or the syllable ㅛ (ha) in its last syllable.

for example:

공부하 + 다 study

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) - stem

다 (da) - ending

공부하 + 여야

(kongbuha yo'ya)

여야 (yo'ya) connecting ending of condition

for example:

너는	열심히	공부하여야*	시험에
(no'nu'n	yo'lsimi	kongbuhayo'ya	siho'me
you	hard	study only when	exam to

합격할수 있다.
hapkkyo'khalsu itta)
pass can

Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.

explanation:

* 공부하여야 (kongbuhayo'ya) is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) - stem

다 (da) ending

공부하 + 여야

(kongbuha yo'ya)

여야 (yo'ya) - connecting ending of condition.

2. The connecting ending of cause

The connecting endings of cause connect the subordinate and principal parts, the former of which expresses the cause for the latter.

1) **므로** (mu'ro)

for example:

비가 오므로* 나는 우산을 가지고 간다.
(piga omu'ro nanu'n usanu'l kajigo kanda)
the rain come because I the umbrella take
Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 오므로 (omu'ro) is derived from the verb 오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) stem

다 (da) ending

오 + 므로
 (o mu'ro)
 므로 (mu'ro) connecting ending of cause

2) 니 (ni)

니까 (nikka)

These connecting endings mainly express the reason.

for example:

날씨가 아주 추우니* 건강에 주의하라.
 (nalssiga aju chuuni ko'n-gang-e juu'ihara)
 the weather very cold because health to attention pay
 Look after your health because it is very cold!

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 추우니 (chuuni) is derived from the adjective 춥다 (chup tta) cold.

춥 + 다

(chup tta)

춥 (chup) stem

다 (tta) ending

추우 + 니 (after exchanging ㅂ (p) for 우 (u))

(chuu ni)

추우 (chuu) stem

니 (ni) connecting ending of cause

니까 (nikka) can be used instead of 니 (ni)

for example:

추우니까

(chuunikka)

cold because

explanation:

추우니까 (chuunikka) is derived from the adjective 춥다 (chuptta) cold.

춥 + 다
(chup tta)

춥 (chup) stem

다 (tta) ending

추우 + 니까 (after exchanging ㅂ (p) for 우 (u))
(chuu nikka)

추우 (chuu) stem

니까 (nikka) connecting ending of cause

3) 더니 (do'ni)

This connecting ending expresses the reason or cause in the past tense.

for example:

그는 열심히 공부하더니^{*1} 성공하였다^{*2}.
(ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tta)
he diligently studied as succeeded
As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

*¹공부하더니 (kongbuhado'ni) is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) stem

다 (da) ending

공부하 + 더니

(konbuha do'ni)

더니 (do'ni) connecting ending of cause

*²성공하였다 (so'ng-gonghayo'tta) is derived from the verb 성공하다 (so'ng-gonghada) succeed

성공하 + 다

(so'ng-gongha da)

성공하 (so'ng-gongha) stem
 다 (da) - ending
 성공하 + 였 + 다
 (so'ng-gongha yo't tta)
 였 (yo't) ending of the past tense
 다 (tta) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy

3. The connecting endings of order

These endings are used to express that some acts occur in order.

1) 다 (da) 다가 (daga)

These connecting endings are mainly used with the verb. They express that an action is discontinued and followed by another action.

for example:

그는	책을	보다*	나갔다.
(ku'nu'n chaegu' l	poda		nagatta)
he	the book	to read stopping	went out
He stopped reading the book and went out.			

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 보다 (poda) is derived from the verb 보다 (poda) read.

보 + 다	
(po da)	
보 (po)	stem
다 (da)	ending
보 + 다	
(po da)	
다 (da)	connecting ending of order

다가 (daga) can be used instead of 다 (da)

for example:

보다가

[podaga]

to read stopping

explanation:

보다가 (podaga) is derived from the verb 보다 (poda) read.

보 + 다

(po da)

보 (po) stem

다 (da) - ending

보 + 다가

(po daga)

다가 (daga) - connecting ending of order

2) 자 (ja)

This connecting ending is mainly used with the verb. It expresses that an action is followed by another action.

for example:

비가

오자*¹

어두워졌다*².

[piga

oja

o'duwo'jyo'tta]

the rain

came immediately

dark got

Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

*¹오자 (oja) is derived from the verb 오다 (oda) come.

오 + 다

(o da)

오 (o) stem

다 (da) ending

오 + 자

(o ja)

자 [ja] connecting ending of order
 *²어두워졌다 [o'duwo'jyo'tta] is derived from the adjective
 어둡다 [o'duptta] dark.
 어둡 + 다
 (o'dup tta)
 어둡 (o'dup) stem
 다 [da] ending
 어두우 + 어 + 지다 (after exchanging ㅂ [p] for 우 [u])
 (o'duu o' jida)
 어두우 (o'duu) stem
 어 [o'] connecting ending of method or means
 지다 [jida] verb which is used as an auxiliary
 어두워 + 지 + 였 + 다 (after contracting
 (o'duwo' ji yo't tta) 우 [u] and 어 [o'])
 지 [ji] stem
 였 [yo't] ending of the past tense
 다 [tta] final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy
 어두워졌다 (after contracting 지 [ji] and 였 [yo't])
 (o'duwo'jyo'tta)
 (Continued on the lesson 26)

Word Order

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the unit to be connected.

for example:

래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는
 (raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n uripu'n
 tomorrow the weather good when we
 출발하겠습니다.
 chulbalhagetssu'mnida)
 start shall

When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

The connecting form 좋으면 (jou'myo'n) of the adjective 좋다 (jotha) good lies before the unit 우리는 출발하겠습니다 (urinu'n chulbalhagetssu'mnida) to be connected.

Text

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는
 (raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n
 tomorrow the weather good when we
 출발하겠습니다.
 chulbalhagetssu'mnida)
 start shall



When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

- 당신은 열심히 공부하여야 시험에
 (tangsinu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhayo'ya siho'me
 you hard study only when exam to
 합격할수 있습니다*.
 hapkkyo'khalsu itssu'mnida)
 pass can

Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.

explanation:

* 합격할수 있습니다 (hapkkyo'khalsu itssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 합격하다 (hapkkyo'khada) pass.

합격하 + 다

(hapkkyo'kha da)

합격하 (hapkkyo'kha) stem

다 (da) ending

합격하 + 리 + 수 있다

(hapkkyo'kha l su itta)

리 (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future

tense

수 (su) incomplete noun

있다 (itta) verb there be

합격할수 있 + 다 pass can (after contracting
(hapkkyo'khalsu it ta) 하 (ha) and 르 (l))

있 (it) stem

다 (tta) ending

합격할수 있 + 습니다
(hapkkyo'khalsu it ssu'mnida)

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the
verb in the most deferential form

- 비가 오므로 저는 우산을 가지고 갑니다.
(piga omu'ro jo'nu'n usanu'l kajigo kamnida)
the rain come because I the umbrella take
Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

- 날씨가 아주 추우니 건강에 주의하십시오*.
(nalssiga aju chuuni ko'n-gang-e juu'hasipssio)
the weather very cold because health to attention pay
Look after your health because it is very cold.

explanation:

* 주의하십시오 (juu'hasipssio) is derived from the verb
주의하다 (juu'ihada) pay attention.

주의하 + 다

(juu'iha da)

주의하 (juu'iha) stem

다 (da) ending

주의하 + 십시오

(juu'iha sipssio)

십시오 (sipssio) final imperative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니
(ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni)
he diligently studied as

성공하였습니다*.

so'ng-gonghayo'tssu'mnida)

succeeded

As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

explanation:

* 성공하였습니다 (so'ng-gonghayo'tssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 성공하다 (so'ng-gonghada) succeed.

성공하 + 다

(so'ng-gongha da)

성공하 (so'ng-gongha) stem

다 (da) ending

성공하 + 였 + 습니다

(so'ng-gongha yo't ssu'mnida)

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔습니다*.
(ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatssu'mnida)
he the book to read stopping went out
He stopped reading the book and went out.

explanation:

* 나갔습니다 (nagatssu'mnida) is derived from the verb 나가다 (nagada) go out.

나가 + 다

(naga da)

나가 (naga) stem

다 (da) ending

나가 + 았 + 습니다

(naga at ssu'mnida)

았 (at) ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the verb in the most deferential form

나갔습니다 (after contracting 가 (ga) and 았 (at))
(nagatssu'mnida)

- 비가 오자 어두워졌습니다*.
 (piga oja o'duwo'jyo'tssu'mnida)
 the rain came immediately dark got
 Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

explanation:

* 어두워졌습니다 (o'duwo'jyo'tssu'mnida) is derived from the adjective 어둡다 (o'duptta) dark.

어둡 + 다

(o'dup tta)

어둡 (o'dup) stem

다 (tta) ending

어두우 + 어 + 지다 (after exchanging ㅂ (p) for 우 (u))

(o'duu o' jida)

어두우 (o'duu) stem

어 (o') connecting ending of method or means

지다 (jida) verb which is used as an auxiliary

어두워 + 지 + 었 + 습니다 (after contracting

(o'duwo' ji yo't ssu'mnida) 우 (u) and 어 (o')

지 (ji) stem

였 (yo't) ending of the past tense

습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the

verb in the most deferential form

어두워졌습니다 (after contracting 지 (ji) and 었 (yo't))

(o'duwo'jyo'tssu'mnida)

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는 출발하겠소*.
 (raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n chulbalhagetsso)
 tomorrow the weather good when we start shall
 When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

explanation:

* 출발하겠소 (chulbalhiagetssso) is derived from the verb 출발하다 (chulbalhada) start.

출발하 + 다

(chulbalha da)

출발하 (chulbalha) stem

다 (da) ending

출발하 + 겠 + 소

(chulbalha get sso)

겠 (get) ending of the future tense

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 당신은 열심히 공부하여야 시험에
(tangsinu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhayo'ya siho'me
you hard study only when exam to

합격할수 있소*.

hapkkyo'khalsu itsso)

pass can

Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.

explanation:

* 합격할수 있소 (hapkkyo'khalsu itsso) is derived from the verb 합격하다 (hapkkyo'khada) pass.

합격하 + 다

(hapkkyo'kha da)

합격하 (hapkkyo'kha) stem

다 (da) ending

합격하 + 리 + 수 있다

(hapkkyo'kha l su itta)

리 (l) attributive ending of the verb in its future tense

수 (su) incomplete noun

있다 (itta) verb there be

합격할수 있 + 다 pass can (after contracting

(hapkkyo'khalsu it ta) 하 (ha) and 리 (l))

있 (it) - stem

다 (ta) ending

합격할수 있 + 소
(hapkkyo'khalsu it sso)

소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the
middle form of courtesy

- 비가 오므로 나는 우산을 가지고 가오.
(piga omu'ro nanu'n usanu'l kajigo kao)
the rain comes because I the umbrella take
Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

- 날씨가 아주 추우니 건강에 주의하십시오*.
(nalssiga aju chuuni ko'n-gang-e juu'ihasio)
the weather very cold because health to attention pay
Look after your health because it is very cold.

explanation:

* 주의하십시오 (juu'ihasio) is derived from the verb 주의하
다 (juu'ihada) pay attention

주의하 + 다
(juu'iha da)

주의하 (juu'iha) stem

다 (da) ending

주의하 + 시오
(juu'iha sio)

시오 (sio) final Imperative ending of the verb in
the middle form of courtesy

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니 성공하였소*.
(ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tsso)
he diligently studied as succeeded
As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

explanation:

* 성공하였소 (so'ng-gonghayo'tsso) is derived from the
verb 성공하다 (so'ng-gonghada) succeed

성공하 + 다
(so'ng-gongha da)

성공하 (so' ng-gongha) stem
 다 (da) ending
 성공하 + 였 + 소
 (so'ng-gongha yo't sso)
 였 (yo't) - ending of the past tense
 소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 middle form of courtesy

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔소*.
 (ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatssso)
 he the book to read stopping went out
 He stopped reading the book and went out.

explanation:

- * 나갔소 (nagatssso) is derived from the verb 나가다 (naga da) go out.
 나가 + 다
 (naga da)
 나가 (naga) - stem
 다 (da) - ending
 나가 + 았 + 소
 (naga at sso)
 았 (at) - ending of the past tense
 소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 middle form of courtesy
 나갔소 (after contracting 가 (ga) and 았 (at))
 (nagatssso)

- 비가 오자 어두워졌소*.
 (piga oja o'duwo'jyo'tsso)
 the rain came immediately dark got
 Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

explanation:

- * 어두워졌소 (o'duwo'jyo'tsso) is derived from the adjective 어둡다 (o'duptta) dark.
 어둡 + 다

(o'dup tta)
 어둡 (o'dup) stem
 다 (tta) ending
 어두우 + 어 + 지다 (after exchanging ㅂ (p)
 (o'duu o' jida) for 우 (u))
 어두우 (o'duu) stem
 어 (o') connecting ending of method or means
 지다 (jida) verb which is used as an auxillary
 어두워 + 지 + 였 + 소 (after contracting
 (o'duwo' ji yo't sso) 우 (u) and 어 (o'))
 지 (ji) stem
 였 (yo't) ending of the past tense
 소 (sso) final declarative ending of the verb in the
 middle form of courtesy
 어두워졌소 (after contracting 지 (ji) and 였 (yo't))
 (o'duwo'jyo'tsso)

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는 출발하겠다*.
 (raeil nalssiga Jou'myo'n urinu'n chulbalhagetta)
 tomorrow the weather good when we start shall
 When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

explanation:

* 출발하겠다 (chulbalhagetta) is derived from the verb 출발하다 (chulbalhada) start.

출발하 + 다
 (chulbalha da)
 출발하 (chulbalha) stem
 다 (da) ending
 출발하 + 겠 + 다
 (chulbalha get ta)

겠 (get) ending of the future tense
 다 [ta] final declarative ending of the verb in the
 low form of courtesy

- 너는 열심히 공부하여야 시험에
 (no'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhayo'ya siho'me
 you hard study only when exam to
 합격할수 있다.
 hapkkyo'khalsu itta)
 pass can
 Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.

- 비가 오므로 나는 우산을 가지고 간다.
 (piga omu'ro nanu'n usanu'l kajigo kanda)
 the rain comes because I the umbrella take
 Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

- 날씨가 아주 추우니 건강에 주의하라.
 (nalssiga aju chuuni ko'n-gang-e juu'ihara)
 the weather very cold because health to attention pay!
 Look after your health because it is very cold.

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니 성공하였다.
 (ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tta)
 he diligently studied as succeeded
 As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔다.
 (ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatta)
 he the book to read stopping went out
 He stopped reading the book and went out.

- 비가 오자 어두워졌다.
 (piga oja o'duwo'jyo'tta)
 the rain came immediately dark got
 Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

Lesson 26:

The Exchange of Sounds (disappearance of ㅅ [s])

The last sound ㅅ [s] of the stem of the verb or adjective disappears before an ending which begins with a vowel and before an ending which requires the link-vowel 으 [u']

for example:

- 낫다 cure
(natta)

나아서 curing
(naaso')

explanation:

나아서 (naaso') is derived from the verb 낫다 (natta) cure.

낫 + 다
(nat ta)

낫 (nat) stem
다 (ta) ending

나 + 아 + 서
(na a so')

아 (a) connecting ending of method or means

The last sound ㅅ [t] of the stem 낫 (nat) of the verb 낫다 (natta) disappears before the connecting ending of method or means 아서 (aso') which begins with a vowel ㅏ [a]

- 낫다 cure
(natta)

나으며 cure and
(nau'myo')

explanation:

나으며 (nau'myo') is derived from the verb 낫다 (natta) cure.

낫 + 다

(nat ta)

낫 (nat) stem

다 (ta) ending

나 + 으 + 며

(na u' myo')

으 (u') link-vowel

며 (myo') copulative connecting ending

The last sound ㅅ [t] of the stem 낫 (nat) of the verb 낫다 (natta) disappears before the copulative connecting ending 며 (myo') which requires the link-vowel 으 (u')

The Subordinate Connecting Endings (Continued from the lesson 25)

The subordinate connecting endings are divided as follows:

4. The connecting endings of method or means

아 (a) / 어 (o') / 여 (yo')

아 (a) is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅏ (a) ㅑ (ya) or ㅓ (o) in its last syllable.

어 (o') is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the vowel ㅜ (o') ㅝ (yo') ,ㅜ (u) ㅡ (u') or ㅣ (i) in its last syllable.

여 (yo') is used when the stem of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral ends in the vowel ㅣ (i) , ㅐ (ae) , ㅔ (e) ㅚ (oe) ㅞ (wi) ㅟ (u'i) or the syllable ㅎ (ha) in its last syllable.

for example:

- 해가 솟아*¹오른다*².
(haega sosa oru'nda)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

In literary style the low form of courtesy is also used without meaning of courtesy.

- *¹솟아 (sosa) is derived from the verb 솟다 (sotta) go up.

솟 다
(sot ta)
솟 (sot) stem
다 (ta) ending
솟 + 아
(sos a)

아 (a) connecting ending of method or means

- *²오른다 (oru'nda) is derived from the verb 오르다 (oru'da) rise.

오르 + 다
(oru' da)
오르 (oru') stem
다 (da) - ending
오르 + ㄴ다
(oru' nda)

ㄴ다 (nda) final declarative ending of the verb in the low form of courtesy

오른다 (after contracting 르 (ru') and ㄴ (n))
(oru'nda)

- 평화와 친선을 위하여*!
(phyo'ngchwawa chinso'nu'l wihayo')
peace and friendship for!
For peace and friendship!

explanation:

* 위하여 (wihayo') is derived from the verb 위하다 (wiha da) serve.

위하 + 다

(wiha da)

위하 (wiha) stem

다 (da) ending

위하 + 여

(wiha yo')

여 (yo') - connecting ending of method or means

5. The connecting endings of purpose or intention

1) 려 (ryo')

려고 (ryo'go)

자고 (jago)

These endings express intention.

for example:

하자고* 결심하면 못해낼 일이 없다.

(hajago kyo'lsimhamyo'n mothaenael iri o'ptta)

to do determines if not able to finish work there is not
if man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be finished.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

* 하자고 (hajago) is derived from the verb 하다 (hada) do.

하 + 다

(ha da)

하 (ha) stem

다 (da) ending

하 + 자고

(ha jago)

자고 (jago) connecting ending of purpose or intention

2) 러 (ro')

This ending expresses purpose.

for example:

나는 공부하러* 학교에 간다.
(nanu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kanda)
I study in order to school to go
I go to school in order to study.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior

* 공부하러 (kongbuharo') is derived from the verb 공부하다 (kongbuhada) study.

공부하 + 다

(kongbuha da)

공부하 (kongbuha) stem

다 (da) - ending

공부하 + 러

(kongbuha ro')

러 (ro') connecting ending of purpose or intention

6. The connecting ending of negation

지 (ji)

This ending is connected to 않다 (antha) not, 못하다 (mothada) cannot or 말다 (malda) not and is attached to the stem of the verb or adjective.

It expresses an action or situation which is denied.

The word with 지 (ji) becomes a part of the sentence together with 않다 (antha) not, 못하다 (mothada) cannot or 말다 (malda) not.

for example:

푸른 하늘을 더럽히지 말라*!
(phuru'n hanu'ru'l to'ro'phiji malla)

the blue sky pollute not!
 Don't pollute the blue sky!

explanation:

This sentence has no meaning of courtesy.

* 더럽히지 말라 (to'ro'phiji malla) is derived from the verb
 더럽히다 (to'ro'phida) pollute.

더럽히 + 다

(to'ro'phi da)

더럽히 (to'ro'phi) stem

다 (da) ending

더럽히 + 지 말다

(to'ro'phi ji malda)

지 (ji) connecting ending of negation

말다 (malda) verb which is used as an auxiliary not

더럽히지 말 + 다

(to'ro'phiji mal da)

말 (mal) stem

다 (da) ending

더럽히지 말 + 라

(to'ro'phiji mal la)

라 (la) final imperative ending of the verb in the low
 form of courtesy

**Table of Connecting Endings of the Verb,
 Adjective or Verbal Form of the Noun,
 Pronoun or Numeral-**

classification		connecting ending
coordinative	copulative	(1) 고 (go) (2) 며 (myo'), 면서 (myo'nso')
	adversative	(1) 지만 (jiman) (2) 는데 (nde)
	disjunctive	(1) 나 (na) 든 (du'n) (2) 든지 (du'nji)

subordinative	condition	(1) 면 (myo'n) (2) 아아 (aya) / 어아 (o'ya) / 여아 (yo'ya)
	cause	(1) 므로 (mu'ro) (2) 니 (ni) , 니까 (nikka) (3) 더니 (do'ni)
	order	(1) 다 (da) 다가 (daga) (2) 자 (ja)
	method or means	아 (a) / 어 (o') / 여 (yo')
	purpose or intention	(1) 려 (ryo') , 려고 (ryo'go) 자고 (jago) (2) 러 (ro')
	negation	지 (ji)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are often used.

For the other connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

Word Order

The connecting form of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral comes before the unit to be connected.

for example:

해가 솟아오른다.
(haega sosaoru'nda)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.

explanation:

The speaker speaks to an inferior.

The connecting form **솟아** (sosa) going up lies before the unit **오른다** (oru'nda) rises to be connected.

Text

1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 해가 **솟아오릅니다**.*.
(haega sosaoru'mnida)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.

explanation:

* **오릅니다** (oru'mnida) is derived from the verb **오르다** (oru'da) rise.

오르 + 다
(oru' da)

오르 (oru') stem

다 (da) ending

오르 + ㅂ니다

(oru' mnida)

ㅂ니다 (mnida) final declarative ending of the verb
in the most deferential form

오릅니다 (after contracting 르 (ru') and ㅂ (p))
(oru'mnida)

- 하자고 결심하면 못해낼
(hajago kyo'lsimhamyo'n mothaenael
to do determines if not able to finish
일이 없습니다*.

iri o'pssu'mnida)
 work there is not
 If man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be finished.

explanation:

* 없습시다 [o'pssu'mnida] is derived from the adjective
 없다 (o'p'tta) there be not.

없 + 다
 (o'p tta)
 없 (o'p) stem
 다 (tta) ending

없 + 습니다
 (o'p ssu'mnida)
 습니다 (ssu'mnida) final declarative ending of the
 adjective in the most deferential form

- 저는 공부하러 학교에 갑니다.
 (jo'nu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kamnida)
 I study in order to school to go
 I go to school in order to study.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.

- 해가 솟아오르오*.
 (haega sosaoru'o)
 the sun going up rises
 The sun rises.



explanation:

* 오르오 (oru'o) is derived from the verb 오르다 (oru'da)
 rise.

오르 다

{oru' da}

오르 {oru'} stem

다 {da} ending

오르 + 오 rises

{oru' o}

오 {o} final declarative ending of the verb in the middle form of courtesy

- 하자고 결심하면 못해낼

{hajago kyo' lsimhamyo'n mothaenael

to do determines if not able to finish

일이 없소*.

iri o'pssso)

work there is not

If man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be finished.

explanation:

* 없소 {o'pssso} is derived from the adjective 없다 {o'pt ta} there be not.

없 + 다

{o'p tta}

없 {o'p} stem

다 {tta} ending

없 소

{o'p sso}

소 {sso} final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

- 나는 공부하러 학교에 가오.

{nanu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kao}

I study in order to school to go

I go to school in order to study.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

해가 솟아오른다.
(haega sosaoru'nda)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.



- 하자고 결심하면 못해낼
(hajago kyo'lsimhamyo'n mothaenael
to do determines if not able to finish
일이 없다.
iri o'ptta)
work there is not
If man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be
finished.
- 나는 공부하러 학교에 간다.
(nanu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kanda)
I study in order to school to go
I go to school in order to study.

2

- 평화와 친선을 위하여!
(phyo'ngchwawa chinso'nu'l wihayo')
peace and friendship for!
For peace and friendship!
- 푸른 하늘을 더럽히지 말라!
(phuru'n hanu'ru'l to'ro'phiji malla)
the blue sky pollute not!
Don't pollute the blue sky!

Lesson 27:

The Exchange of Sounds (disappearance of ㅎ [h])

The last sound ㅎ [h] of the stem of an adjective disappears before an ending which begins with a vowel.

for example:

빨갳다 red
(ppalgatha)

빨가오 red
(ppalgao)

explanation:

빨가오 (ppalgao) is derived from the adjective 빨갳다 (ppalgatha) red.

빨갳 + 다
(ppalgah da)

빨갳 (ppalgah) stem

다 (da) ending

빨가 + 오
(ppalga o)


오 (o) final declarative ending of the adjective in the middle form of courtesy

The last sound ㅎ [h] of the stem 빨갳 (ppalgah) of the adjective 빨갳다 (ppalgatha) disappears before the final declarative ending of the adjective in the low form of courtesy 오 (o)

Text

1

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃을 봅시다.
(aru'mdapkke phinu'n mongrankkochu'l popssida)
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom see let's
Let's see beautifully blooming magnolia blossom. 
- 그는 밤이 깊도록 공부하였습니다.
(ku'nu'n pami kipttorok konbuhayo'tssu'mnida)
he night deep till studied
He studied till late at night.
- 그가 말하듯이 김동무는 꼭 올것입니다.
(ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'simnida)
he says as Kim comrade surely come will
As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.
- 조선의 진달래는 볼수록 아름답습니다.
(joso'nu'i jindallaenu'n polsurok aru'mdapssu'mnida)
Korean azalea to see more beautiful
The more we see the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it is.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃을 보세요.
(aru'mdapkke phinu'n mongrankkochu'l pose)
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom see let's
Let's see beautifully blooming magnolia blossom.
- 그는 밤이 깊도록 공부하였소.
(ku'nu'n pami kipttorok kongbuhayo'tsso)
he night deep till studied
He studied till late at night.

- 그가 말하듯이 김동무는 꼭 올것이요.
 (ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'siyō)
 he says as Kim comrade surely come will
 As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.

- 조선의 진달래는 볼수록 아름답소.
 (joso'nu'i jindallaenu'n polsurok aru'ndapsso)
 Korean azalea to see more beautiful
 The more we see the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it is.

When a speaker speaks to an Inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃을 보자.
 (aru'ndapkke phinu'n mongrankkochu'l poja)
 beautifully blooming magnolia blossom see let's
 Let's see beautifully blooming magnolia blossom.



- 그는 밤이 깊도록 공부하였다.
 (ku'nu'n pami kipttorok kongbuhayo'tta)
 he night deep till studied
 He studied till late at night.

- 그가 말하듯이 김동무는 꼭 올것이다.
 (ku'ga malhadu'si kimdongmunu'n kkok olkko'sida)
 he says as Kim comrade surely come will
 As he says, comrade Kim will come for sure.

- 조선의 진달래는 볼수록 아름답다.
 (joso'nu'l jindallaenu'n polsurok aru'ndapta)
 Korean azalea to see more beautiful
 The more we see the Korean azalea, the more beautiful it is.

2

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy

for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 저는 조선사람이고 당신은 영국사람입니다.
(jo'nu'n joso'nsaramigo tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)
I Korean am and you Englishman are
I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.

- 저는 노래를 부르며 그 여자는
(jo'nu'n noraeru'l puru'myo' ku' nyo'janu'n
I song sing and that woman
춤을 춥니다.
chumu'l chumnida)
dance dances
I sing a song, and she dances.

- 그는 시인이며 작곡가입니다.
(ku'nu'n siinimyo' jakkokkaimnida)
he a poet is and composer is
He is a poet and composer.

- 오늘은 좋은 날씨이지만 춥습니다.
(onu'ru'n jou'n nalssiijiman chupssu'mnida)
today fine weather is but cold
It is fine today, but cold.

- 날씨는 좋는데 춥습니다.
(nalssinu'n jou'nde chupssu'mnida)
weather fine but cold
It is fine, but cold.

- 제가 가든지 당신이 가든지 하여야 합니다.
(jegā kadu'nji tangsini kadu'nji hayo'ya hamnida)
I go or you go or do must
I or you must go.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 나는 조선사람이고 당신은 영국사람이요.
(nanu'n joso'nsaramigo tangsinu'n yo'ng-guk-saramiyo)
I Korean am and you Englishman are
I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.

- 나는 노래를 부르며 그 너자는 춤을 추오.
(nanu'n noraeru'l puru'myo' ku' nyo'janu'n chumu'l chuo)
I song sing and that woman dance dances
I sing a song, and she dances.

- 그는 시인이며 작곡가이요.
(ku'nu'n slinimyo' jakkokkaiyo)
he a poet is and composer is
He is a poet and composer.

- 오늘은 좋은 날씨이지만 춥소.
(onu'ru'n jou'n nalsslijiman chupssso)
today fine weather is but cold
It is fine today, but cold.

- 날씨는 좋은데 춥소.
(nalssinu'n jou'nde chupssso)
weather fine but cold
It is fine, but cold.

- 내가 가든지 당신이 가든지 하여야 하오.
(naega kadu'nji tangsini kadu'nji hayo'ya hao)
I go or you go or do must
I or you must go.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy

for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy



- 나는 조선사람이고 너는 영국사람이다.
(nanu'n joso'nsaramigo no'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramida)
I Korean am and you Englishman are
I am a Korean, and you are an Englishman.

- 나는 노래를 부르며 그 여자는
(nanu'n noraeru'l puru'myo' ku' nyo'janu'n
I song sing and that woman
춤을 춘다.
chumu'l chunda)
dance dances
I sing a song, and she dances.

- 그는 시인이며 작곡가이다.
(ku'nu'n siinimyo' jakkokkaida)
he a poet is and composer is
He is a poet and composer.

- 오늘은 좋은 날씨이지만 춥다.
(onu'ru'n jou'n nalssiljiman chuptta)
today fine weather is but cold
It is fine today, but cold.

- 날씨는 좋은데 춥다.
(nalssinu'n Jou'nde chuptta)
weather fine but cold
It is fine, but cold.

- 내가 가든지 네가 가든지 하여야 한다.
(naega kadu'nji nega kadu'nji hayo'ya handa)
I go or you go or do must
I or you must go.

2.

- 먹고 입는 문제
(mo'kko imnu'n munje)
eating and dressing question
the question of food and clothes
- 맑고 푸른 조선하늘
(malkko phuru'n joso'nhanu'l)
clear and blue Korean sky
the clear, blue Korean sky
- 시인이면서 작곡가인 김동무
(siinimyo'nso' jakkokkain kimdongmu)
a poet is and as well a composer being Kim comrade
Comrade Kim, a poet and a composer as well
- 눈이 오나 비가 오나
(nuni ona piga ona)
snow comes or rain comes or
whether it snows or rains
- 눈이 오든 비가 오든
(nuni odu'n piga odu'n)
snow comes or rain comes or
whether it snows or rains

3

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.



- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는
(raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n)

tomorrow the weather good when we

출발하겠습니다.

chulbalhagetssu'mnida)

start shall

When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

- 당신은 열심히 공부하여야 시험에
(tangsinu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhayo'ya siho'me
you hard study only when exam to
합격할수 있습니다.
hapkkyo'khalsu itssumnida)
pass can

Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.

- 비가 오므로 저는 우산을 가지고 갑니다.
(piga omu'ro jo'nu'n usanu'l kajigo kamnida)
the rain comes because I the umbrella take
Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

- 날씨가 아주 추우니 건강에 주의하십시오.
(nalssiga aju chuuni kon-gang-e juu'lhasipssio)
the weather very cold because health to attention pay!
Look after your health because it is very cold.

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니
(ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni
he diligently studied as
성공하였습니다.
so'ng-gonghayo'tssu'mnida)
succeeded

As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔습니다.
(ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatssu'mnida)
he the book to read stopping went out
He stopped reading the book and went out.

- 비가 오자 어두워졌습니다.
(piga oja o'duwo'jyo'tssu'mnida)
the rain came immediately dark got
Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는 출발하겠소.
(raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n chulbalhagetssso)
tomorrow the weather good when we start shall
When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.
- 당신은 열심히 공부하여야, 시험에
(tangsinu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhayo'ya siho'me
you hard study only when exam to
합격할수 있소.
hapkkyo'khal-su itsso)
pass can
Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.
- 비가 오므로 저는 우산을 가지고 가오.
(piga omu'ro jo'nu'n usanu'i kajigo kao)
the rain comes because I the umbrella take
Because it rains, I take my umbrella.
- 날씨가 아주 추우니 건강에 주의하십시오.
(nalssiga aju chuuni kon-gang-e juu'hasio)
the weather very cold because health to attention pay!
Look after your health because it is very cold.
- 그는 열심히 공부하더니 성공하였소.
(ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tssso)
he diligently studied as succeeded

As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔소.
(ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatssso)
he the book to read stopping went out
He stopped reading the book and went out.

- 비가 오자 어두워졌소.
(piga oja o'duwo'jyo'tsso)
the rain came immediately dark got
Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.



- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는 출발하겠다.
(raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n chulbalhagetta)
tomorrow the weather good when we start shall
When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

- 너는 열심히 공부하여야 시험에
(no'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhayo'ya siho'me
you hard study only when exam to
합격할수 있다.
hapkkyo'khalssu itta)
pass can
Only when you study hard, you can pass the exam.

- 비가 오므로 나는 우산을
(piga omu'ro nanu'n usanu'l
the rain comes because I the umbrella
가지고 간다.
kajigo kanda)
take

Because it rains, I take my umbrella.

- 날씨가 아주 추우니 건강에 주의하라.
(nalssiga aju chuuni ko'n-gang-e juu'hara)
the weather very cold because health to attention pay!
Look after your health because it is very cold.

- 그는 열심히 공부하더니 성공하였다.
(ku'nu'n yo'lsimi kongbuhado'ni so'ng-gonghayo'tta)
he diligently studied as succeeded
As he studied diligently, he succeeded.

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔다.
(ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatta)
he the book to read stopping went out
He stopped reading the book and went out.

- 비가 오자 어두워졌다.
(piga oja o'duwo'jyo'tta)
the rain came immediately dark got
Immediately after it rained, it got dark.

4

1.

When a speaker speaks to a superior, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the most deferential form.

- 해가 솟아오릅니다.
(haega sosauru'mnida)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.

- 하자고 결심하면 못해낼 일이
(hajago kyo'lsimhamyo'n mothaenael iri)
to do determines if not able to finish work



없습니다.

o'pssu'mnida)

there is not

If man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be finished.

- 저는 공부하러 학교에 갑니다.
(jo'nu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kamnida)
I study in order to school to go
I go to school in order to study.

When a speaker speaks to a person at the same rank, he expresses courtesy for the person addressed by the middle form of courtesy.



- 해가 솟아오르오.
(haega sosaoru'o)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.

- 하자고 결심하면 못해낼
(hajago kyo'lsimhamyo'n mothaenael
to do determines if not able to finish
일이 없소.
iri o'pssu)
work there is not
If man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be finished.

- 나는 공부하러 학교에 가오.
(nanu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kao)
I study in order to school to go
I go to school in order to study.

When a speaker speaks to an inferior, he expresses courtesy

for the person addressed by the low form of courtesy.

- 해가 솟아오른다.
(haega sosaoru'nda)
the sun going up rises
The sun rises.



- 하자고 결심하면 못해낼 일이
(hajago kyo'lsimhamyo'n mothaenael iri
to do determines if not able to finish work
없다.
o'ptta)
there is not
If man is determined, there is nothing that cannot be
finished.

- 나는 공부하러 학교에 간다.
(nanu'n kongbuharo' hakkyo-e kanda)
I study in order to school to go
I go to school in order to study.

2.

- 평화와 친선을 위하여!
(phyo'ngchwawa chinso'nu'l wihayo')
peace and friendship for!
For peace and friendship!
- 푸른 하늘을 더럽히지 말라!
(phuru'n hanu'ru'l to'ro'phiji malla)
the blue sky pollute not!
Don't pollute the blue sky!

Lesson 28:

The Forms of the Verb

The verb has the following four forms:

1. The final form of the verb which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence

1) The final declarative form of the verb

for example:

○ 저는 사과를 먹습니다.
(Jo'nu'n sagwaru'l mo'kssu'mnida)
I an apple eat
I eat an apple.

○ 우리는 평양을 곧 방문합니다.
(urinu'n pyo'ng-yang-u'l kot pangmunhamnida)
we Pyongyang soon visit
We will visit Pyongyang soon.

○ 우리는 평양을 곧 방문하오.
(urinu'n pyo'ng-yang-u'l kot pangmunhao)
we Pyongyang soon visit
We will visit Pyongyang soon.

○ 나는 사과를 먹소.
(nanu'n sagwaru'l mo'kssu)
I an apple eat
I eat an apple.

○ 우리는 평양을 곧 방문한다.
(urinu'n pyo'ng-yang-u'l kot pangmunhanda)
we Pyongyang soon visit
We will visit Pyongyang soon.

Table of final declarative endings of the verb

Final declarative endings of the verb		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
버니다 / 습니다 (mnida) (su'mnida)	오 / 소 (o) (so)	(ㄴ) 다 / (는) 다 [(n)da] [(nu'n)da]

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final declarative endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other final declarative endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

2) The final interrogative form of the verb

for example:

- 그는 사과를 먹습니까?
(ku'nu'n sagwaru'l mo'kssu'mnikka)
he the apple eats?
Is he eating the apple?
- 그는 편지를 씁니까?
(ku'nu'n phyon'jiru'l ssu'mnikka)
he the letter writes?
Is he writing the letter?
- 그는 자는가?
(ku'nu'n janu'n-ga)
he sleeps?
Is he asleep?
- 동무야 알겠느냐!
(tongmuya algennu'-nya)

comrade! know?
Comrade! Do you know?

Table of final interrogative endings of the verb

Final interrogative endings of the verb		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅁ니까 / 습니까 (mnikka) (su'mnikka)	는가 (nu'n-ga)	느냐 (nu'-nya)

remarks:

We have indicated here such final interrogative endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other final interrogative endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

3) The final suggestive form of the verb

for example:

○ 영화를 **봅시다.**
 (yo'ngghwaru' l popssida)
 the film see let us
 Let us see the film!

○ 오전에 **가세.**
 (ojo'ne kase)
 morning in go let us
 Let us go in the morning!

○ 여성들의 권리를 **옹호하자!**
 (nyo'so'ngdu' ru' i kwo' lliru' l onghohaja)
 the women of the right defend let us

Let us defend women's rights.

Table of final suggestive endings of the verb

Final suggestive endings of the verb		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
하십시오 (pssida)	세 (se)	자 (ja)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final suggestive endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other final suggestive endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

4) The final imperative form of the verb

for example:

○ 빨리 오십시오.
(ppalli osipssio)
quickly come
Come quickly, please!

○ 어서 앉으시오.
(o'so' anju'sio)
please sit down!
Please, sit down!

○ 빨리 오라.
(ppalli ora)
quickly come!
Come quickly!

Table of final imperative endings of the verb

Final Imperative endings of the verb		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
십시오 (sipssio)	시오 (sio)	라 (ra)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final imperative endings of the verb which are frequently used.

For the other final imperative endings of the verb, please refer to the appendix.

2. The connecting form of the verb, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

- 나는 공장에서 일하고 집으로 간다.
 (nanu'n kongjang-eso' ilhago jibu'ro kanda)
 I the factory at work and home to go
 I work at the factory and go home.

- 그는 책을 보다 나갔다.
 (ku'nu'n chaegu'l poda nagatta)
 he the book to read stopping went out
 He stopped reading the book and went out.

Table of connecting endings of the verb,
adjective or verbal form of the noun,
pronoun or numeral

classification		connecting ending
coordinative	copulative	(1) 고 [go] (2) 며, 면서 [myo'] [myo'nso']
	adversative	(1) 지만 [jiman] (2) 는데 [nde]
	disjunctive	(1) 나, 든 [na] [du'n] (2) 든지 [du'nji]
subordinative	condition	(1) 면 [myo'n] (2) 아야 / 어야 / 여야 [aya] [o'ya] [yo'ya]
	cause	(1) 므로 [mu'ro] (2) 니, 니까 [ni] [nikka] (3) 더니 [do'ni]
	order	(1) 다, 다가 [da] [daga] (2) 자 [ja]
	method or means	아 / 어 / 여 [a] [o'] [yo']

	purpose or intention	(1) 려, 려고, 자고 (ryo') (ryo'go) (jago)
	negation	(2) 려 (ro')
		지 (ji)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other connecting endings of the verb, adjective or verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

3. The attributive form of the verb which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

○ 자는 아이
 (janu'n ai)
 sleeping a child
 a sleeping child

○ 이 책은 내가 어제 읽은 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega o'je ilgu'n chaegida)
 this book I yesterday read book is
 This is the book which I read yesterday.

○ 이 책은 내가 읽던 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega iktto'n chaegida)
 this book I having been read book is
 This is the book which I was reading.

○ 이 책은 내가 읽을 책이다.
 (i chaegu'n naega ilgu'l chaegida)

this book I to be read book is
 This is the book which I shall read.

Table of the attributive endings of the verb

attributive ending of the verb	tense
는 (nu'n)	present
ㄴ (n)	past
는 (do'n)	past continuous
ㄹ (l)	future

4. The form of the adverbial modifier of the verb

for example:

그가 말하듯이
 (ku'ga malhadu'si)
 he says as
 as he says

Table of the endings of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective

ending of the adverbial modifier of the verb or adjective	
1. 게, (ge)	도록 (dorok)
2. 듯, (du't)	듯이 (du'si)
3. ㄹ수록 (lsurok)	

The forms of the adjective

The adjective has the following four forms:

1. The final form of the adjective which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence

1) The final declarative form of the adjective

for example:

○ 저의 마음은 즐겁습니다.
(jo'u'i mau'mu'n ju'lgo'pssu'mnida)
my heart merry
My heart is merry.

○ 하늘은 푸릅니다.
(hanu'ru'n phuru'mnida)
the sky blue
The sky is blue.

○ 평양은 웅장하오.
(pyo'ng-yang-u'n ungjanghao)
Pyongyang magnificent
Pyongyang is magnificent.

○ 저 산은 높소.
(jo' sanu'n nopssu)
that mountain high
That mountain is high.

○ 조선의 아침은 맑다.
(joso'nu'i achimu'n maktta)
the Korean morning fresh
The morning in Korea is fresh.

Table of final declarative endings of the adjective

Final declarative endings of the adjective		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
바니다 / 습니다 (mnida) (su'mnida)	오 / 소 (o) (so)	다 (da)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final declarative endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other final declarative endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

2) The final interrogative form of the adjective

for example:

○ 당신의 마음은 즐겁습니까?
 (tangsinu'i mau'mu'n ju'jgo'pssu'mnikka)
 your heart merry?
 Is your heart merry?

○ 하늘은 푸릅니까?
 (hanu'ru'n phuru'mnikka)
 the sky blue?
 Is the sky blue?

○ 날씨가 나쁘는가?
 (nalssiga nappu'n-ga)
 the weather bad?
 Is the weather bad?

- 너는 기쁘냐?
 (no'nu'n kippu'nya)
 you glad?
 Are you glad?
- 너는 얼마나 기쁘겠느냐?
 (no'nu'n o'imana kippu'gennu'nya)
 you how glad?
 How glad are you?

Table of final interrogative endings of the adjective

Final interrogative endings of the adjective		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅁ니까 / 습니까 (mnikka) (ssu'mnikka)	는가 (nu'n-ga)	1) 냐 (nya) 2) 느냐 (nu'-nya)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final Interrogative endings of the adjective which are frequently used.

For the other final interrogative endings of the adjective, please refer to the appendix.

2. The connecting form of the adjective, the ending of which connects words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

- 하늘은 푸르고 내 마음은 즐겁다.
 (hanu'ru'n phuru'go nae mau'mu'n ju'lgo'ptta)

the sky blue and my heart merry
 The sky is blue and my heart is merry.

- 래일 날씨가 좋으면 우리는
 (raeil nalssiga jou'myo'n urinu'n
 tomorrow the weather good when we
 출발하겠습니다.
 chuibalhagetssu'mnida)
 start shall
 When the weather is fine tomorrow, we shall start.

3. The attributive form of the adjective which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

- 그 때는 따뜻한 봄날이었다.
 (ku' ttaenu'n ttattu'than pomnariyo'tta)
 that time warm a spring day was
 It was a warm spring day.
- 이것은 붉은 꽃이다.
 (igo'su'n pulgu'n kkochida)
 this red flower is
 This is a red flower.
- 어둠던 하늘이 맑게 개인다.
 (o'duptto'n hanu'ri malkke kaeinda)
 having been dark sky clearly brightens
 The sky which was dark brightens up.
- 이것은 큰 나무이다.
 (igo'su'n khu'l namuida)
 this to grow big tree is
 This is a tree that will grow big.

**Table of the attributive endings of
the adjective**

attributive ending of the adjective	tense
ㄴ (n)	present
ㄹ (do'n)	past continuous
ㄹ (l)	future

4. The form of the adverbial modifier of the adjective

for example:

- 아름답게 피는 목란꽃
(aru'mdapkke phinu'n mongrankkot)
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom
beautifully blooming magnolia blossom

- 밤이 깊도록
(pami kipttorok)
night deep till
till late at night

- 붉을수록 아름답다운
(pulgu'lsurok aru'mdaun)
the redder beautiful
The redder the more beautiful

**The Verbal Forms of the Noun, Pronoun
or Numeral**

The verbal forms of the noun, pronoun or numeral has the following three forms:

1. The final form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which lies at the end of the sentence and closes the sentence
- 1) The final declarative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

- 그는 **대학생이었습니다.**
 (ku'nu'n taehakssaeng-iyot'ssu'mnida)
 he a student was
 He was a student.
- 저는 **영국사람입니다.**
 (jo'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramimnida)
 I an Englishman am
 I am an Englishman.
- 그는 나의 **동무요.**
 (ku'nu'n nau'i tongmuyo)
 he my friend is
 He is my friend.
- 조선은 **하나이다.**
 (joso'nu'n hanaida)
 Korea one is
 Korea is one.

Table of final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

Final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅂ니다 / 습니다 (mnida) (ssu'mnida)	요 (yo)	다 (da)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other final declarative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

2) The final interrogative form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

- 그는 **대학생이였습니까 ?**
(ku'nu'n taehak-ssaeng-iyotssu'mnikka)
he a student was?
Was he a student?

- 그는 **영국사람입니까 ?**
(ku'nu'n yo'ng-guk-saramnikka)
he an Englishman is?
Is he an Englishman?

- 이 꽃은 조선의 **진달래인가 ?**
(i kkochu'n joso'nu'i jindallaein-ga)
this flower Korea of the azalea is?
Is this flower the Korean azalea?

- 너는 **누구나 ?**
(no'nu'n nugunya)
you who are?
Who are you?

- 그것이 **언제였느냐 ?**
(ku'go'si onjeyo'nnu'nya)
it which time was?
When was it?

Table of final interrogative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

Final interrogative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral		
the most deferential form	middle form of courtesy	low form of courtesy
ㅁ니다 / 습니다 (mnikka) (ssu'mnikka)	ㄴ가 (n-ga)	1) 냐 (nya) 2) 느냐 (nu'nya)

remarks:

We have indicated here only such final interrogative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which are frequently used.

For the other final interrogative endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, please refer to the appendix.

2. The connecting form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral, the ending of which connects the words or phrases or clauses in a sentence

for example:

- 저는 **로동자이고** 이분은 **기사입니다.**
 (jo'nu'n rodongjaigo ibunu'n kisaimnida)
 I a worker am and this person an engineer is
 I am a worker, and he is an engineer.

- 그는 **시인이며** **작곡가이다.**
 (ku'nu'n siinimyo' jakkokkaida)

he a poet and composer is

He is a poet and composer.

- **로동자이면서** **공장대 학생인**
(rodongjaimyo'nso' kongjangdaehakssaeng-in
a worker is and as well a university-level factory college
student being Kim comrade

김동무

kimdongmu)

Kim comrade

Comrade Kim, a worker and as well a student at a university-level factory college

- 그는 **로동자인데** **공장대 학생이다.**
(ku'nu'n rodongjainde kongjangdaehakssaeng-ida)
he a worker is but a university-level factory college
student is

He is a worker, but a student at a university-level factory college.

3. The attributive form of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral which is added to the noun, pronoun or numeral

for example:

- **주체의** **조국인**
(jucheu'i jogugin
Juche of the fatherland being
조선민주주의인민공화국
joso'nminjuju'i-inmin-gonghwaguk)
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the fatherland
of Juche
- **지난날에** **조선인민군군인이던**
(Jinannare joso'ninmin-gun-guninido'n
the past in Korean People's Army soldier having been

김동무

kimdongmu)

Kim comrade

Comrade Kim who was a soldier of the Korean People's Army

- 나라의 주인공들일 새 세대
(narau'i juin-gongdu'ril sae sedae)
the country of heroes to be new generation
the new generation who will be masters of the country

Table of the attributive endings of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral

attributive ending of the verbal form of the noun, pronoun or numeral	tense
ㄴ (n)	present
던 (do'n)	past continuous
ㄹ (l)	future

휘파람

정답제 (J443)

작사 조기천, 작곡 리종오

1. 이제밤에도 불-었네 휘 파람 휘 파 람
 벌써 몇달째 불-었네 휘 파람 휘 파 람
 복순이네 집 앞을 지날땐 이 가슴 설 베 어
 나도 모르제 안타까-이 휘파람-불었-네
 (후렴)
 휘 휘 휘 호호호- 휘 휘 호호- 호
 휘 휘 휘 호호호- 휘 휘 호호- 호

2. 한번 보면은 어쩐지

다시 못볼듯
 보고 또 봐도 그 모습
 또 보고싶네
 오늘 계획 300음 했다고
 생긋이 웃을 때
 이 가슴에 불이 인다오
 이 일운 어찌하랴
 (후렴)

3. 이제밤에도 불었네

휘파람 휘파람
 벌써 몇달째 불었네
 휘파람 휘파람
 혁신자의 꽃다발 안고서
 휘파람 불면은
 복순이도 내 마음 알리라
 알아주리라
 (후렴)